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# The Australasian Journal of Pharmacy

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THE OFFICIAL FEDERAL JOURNAL of the ASSOCIATED PHARMACEUTICAL ORGANISATIONS of AUSTRALIA

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF NEW ZEALAND

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September 30, 1954

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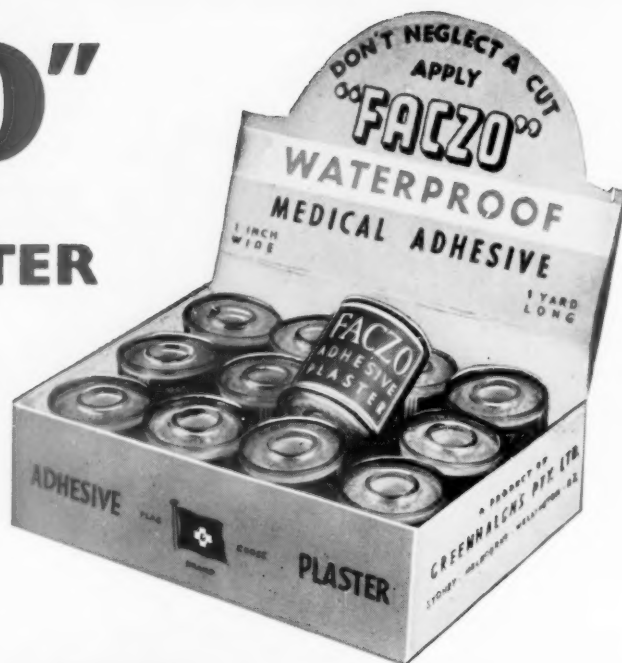
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Preliminary Examination.—November 17, 1954.

Intermediate Examination.—November 9, 1954.

Final Examination.—November 16, 1954.

Entries for the Preliminary and Intermediate Examinations close fourteen days, and for the Final Examination twenty-one days, before the date of commencement of the Examination.

Full details obtainable from the office of the Board.

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Watch this column for further  
advice.

P. E. COSGRAVE,  
Registrar, Pharmacy Board of N.S.W.

52 Bridge Street,  
SYDNEY.

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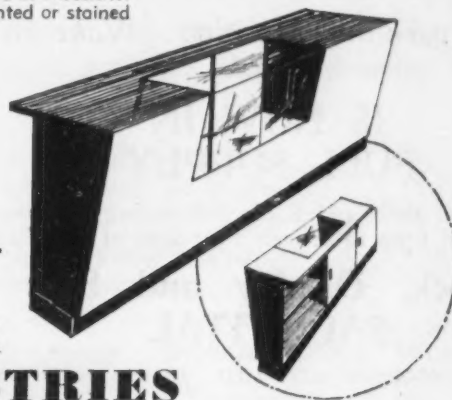


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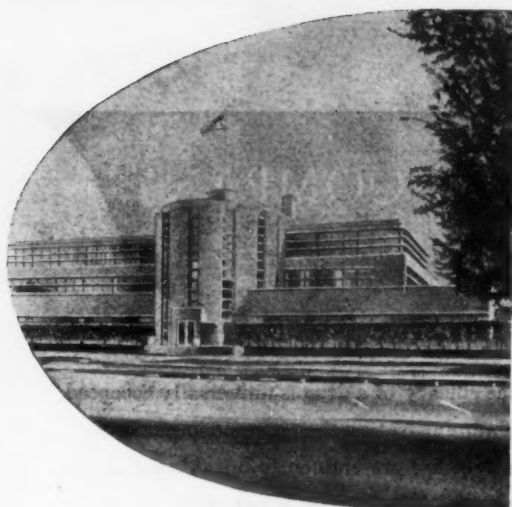
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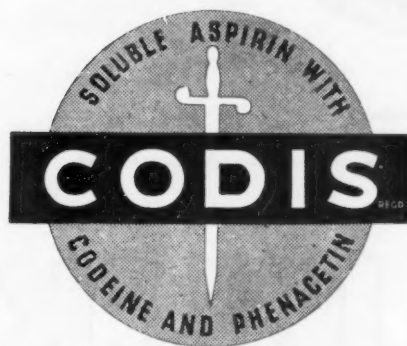
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New Series: Vol. 35—No. 417

Old Series: Vol. LXIX—No. 825

September 30, 1954

## Friendly Society Dispensaries and Open Trading

**A**N amending Friendly Societies Bill before the Victorian Parliament contains a provision which if passed would give open trading rights to Friendly Society dispensaries in Victoria.

On six previous occasions Governments of the day have shown good sense in rejecting similar provisions. The fate of the section in the present Bill is undetermined as we go to press.

Governmental sponsorship of such a measure is inexplicable. Without decrying the services which the dispensaries have performed in the past, it can be stated that the need for them is less than ever it was.

Expensive life-saving drugs are now available under the Pharmaceutical Benefits service, and the pharmaceutical needs of pensioners are adequately met by the Pensioner Medical Service.

Dispensaries were first established to provide medicine for people who could not afford to pay private rates. In this they did a good work and received due commendation. The needs of the poorer people are now catered for by the Government. Indeed, the dispensaries have long since discontinued the practice of restricting services and benefits to persons of limited income.

On the last occasion when this question was before the State Parliament (see "Hansard," No. 29, December 14, 1946, page 4089), Mr. Slater, who was then Chief Secretary, and is one of the staunchest advocates of the dispensaries, predicted that the Commonwealth "free medicine" scheme would adversely affect them. Mr. Slater said that "the friendly societies would not urge the passage of this legislation" (that is, the same Victorian bill to give them open trading, which was defeated in 1946, and is now being brought forward again) "but for the introduction of the pharmaceutical benefits scheme by the Commonwealth Government, which must adversely affect the survival of these institutions."

Mr. Slater's gloomy prophecy has been falsified. The friendly societies have been given a new lease of life by the Page medical and hospital benefits insurance scheme, and the dispensaries are getting their full share of "free" medicine. So this excuse falls to the ground, and Mr. Slater, to be consistent, should oppose the legislation now before the State Parliament.

The Victorian Pharmacy Act of 1877 wisely restricted the carrying on of the business of a pharmaceutical chemist to duly qualified and registered pharmaceutical chemists.

The Friendly Societies Act provides that Friendly Society dispensaries may employ a pharmaceutical chemist for the purpose of dispensing and supplying medicines to members of Friendly Societies and their dependants.

Nothing has happened since these principles were firmly incorporated in the legislation to justify any change.

The vast majority of the people of Australia are now enrolled in non-Friendly Society organisations for the

purpose of securing medical benefits by means of their contributions to the various medical benefits societies.

To some it seems that the future of the Friendly Societies may be precarious. The dispensaries could disappear without any detriment to the community.

Chemists, however, have never sought to interfere with the legitimate functioning of the Friendly Society dispensaries. They, in common with other citizens interested in the general well-being of the people, have admired the praiseworthy work done by the dispensaries in their particular sphere. Where dispensaries could not operate, private chemists have provided for the pharmaceutical needs of Friendly Society members, frequently on terms which were quite unprofitable to the chemists.

All the organisations which represent the pharmaceutical chemists of Australia have, however, on every occasion strenuously contested attempts by the dispensaries to exceed the scope of their original charter.

"Open trading" means the right to practise as pharmaceutical chemists without restriction—a right which Parliament itself saw fit to reserve to the individual chemist when it framed the first Pharmacy Acts in this country.

Looked at objectively, without bias, and uninfluenced by close association with pharmaceutical practice and interests, one cannot find a single valid or logical argument for giving dispensaries this right, for which they have striven on so many occasions.

Sentiment, no doubt, has played some part in bringing this measure to Parliament. Leaders of the dispensary movement are strong in Parliament. It is understandable that they should regret the decline of a vigorous movement which they have championed, and in which they have worked. It is natural, too, that these men should lend a sympathetic ear to the representations of dispensary officials, who may fear loss of prestige or position as the influence and usefulness of the dispensaries wane.

But a Government whose legislative programme is determined by sentiment without a regard to the general good forsakes its obligations.

In this instance it seems that the Victorian Government is doing just that.

On a sentimental appeal from the leaders of the Friendly Society movement, it would inflict a great injustice on chemists and retail traders generally in the State. In so doing, it would do a great disservice to the community.

No system of providing professional services can function as well or as effectively as the system of private practice.

The family chemist is an institution in every town and village in Australia. Practically every pharmacy is conducted as a "one-man business." To set up dispensaries in open competition would be a very serious matter for many men who have devoted their lives to

the profession of pharmacy. It is the small man who is being attacked, and that from a Labour Government is difficult to understand.

To give dispensaries the right of practice in opposition to established independent chemists is unreasonable, unjust and unjustifiable; to confer the right on a body which is exempt from taxation is iniquitous.

It might be said that similar concessions have been given to dispensaries in other States. That does not justify the action. Indeed, chemists in private practice in all States might feel apprehensive as they see a further link forged in the chain of institutions which operate in the pharmaceutical field under conditions of

great financial privilege denied to the private practitioner.

They may see looming also the possibility some time in the future of nationalisation of the dispensaries, which could be the death knell of the present system of private practice.

This measure is a threat not only to chemists, but to every retail trader in Australia.

One consoling thought is that, notwithstanding the inequalities with which the independent may have to contend, in comparison with institutional practice, the service stimulated by incentive has always enabled the well-qualified individual to hold his own.

## THE MONTH

### CONFERENCE IN PARIS

A series of technical meetings, organised by The Salon De La Chimie et des Matieres Plastiques is to be held in Paris, December 3 to 12, 1954.

A bulletin which has just been issued states that the most recent developments in the production of basic chemical raw materials, their processes and manufacture, and methods of use, will be the general subject of lectures and discussions. Specialists in various branches of each field will take part. Members will lunch together at each daily session. Subjects specially listed for discussion are: New Vacuum Techniques; Perfumery and Cosmetics; Chromatography and Ion Exchange; The Applications of Microscopy in Chemistry; Antifouling Paints; Electronic Techniques in the Service of Chemistry; Control and Regulation Systems in Sugar Refineries; Corrosion; Recent Developments in Plastics; Corrosion.

It is expected that there will be a large number of exhibitors at the Conference.

Chemists, technologists, engineers and others who wish to attend the "Technical Meetings in Paris" can obtain a detailed programme on application to the Secretary of the Committee of Organisation, 28 rue Saint-Dominique, Paris.

### NEW USE FOR COURAGE DRUGS?

Some unusual exploits have been attributed to persons allegedly under the influence of so-called confidence or courage drugs.

It would now appear that such induced courage is being pleaded as an excuse for criminal acts.

In the Perth Police Court on August 19, two men charged with having been concerned in an armed hold-up at Tuart Hill post office claimed they had been taking pills which gave them courage to carry out the hold-up.

One of the accused said he was worried over money matters and that a woman he met gave him some drugs which gave him the nerve to do what he had.

Both the men were committed for trial at the next Criminal Session of the Supreme Court.

### INTERNATIONAL PHARMACEUTICAL MEETING TO BE HELD IN LONDON

Mr. D. F. Lewis, Secretary to the Organising Committee of the Federation Internationale Pharmaceutique, has asked us to announce that the next General Assembly of the Federation will be held in London from September 19-23, 1955. The Congress is being organised by a Committee appointed by the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, and detailed plans are already being made. Further bulletins will be issued shortly. Australian pharmacists who are likely to be in Great Britain at the time and who would like to attend should seek further information from their State pharmaceutical organisations.

The London meeting of the Federation will be under the Chairmanship of Sir Hugh Linstead, O.B.E., M.P., Secretary of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain.

### THE BACKWARD STATE?

Pharmacy Boards and the Public Relations Secretariat have had partial success in endeavouring to convince newspaper editors that it is in the interest of the public that they should not print in their papers the names of drugs and poisons used in murder and suicide. It is encouraging and gratifying to read of one State—Western Australia—that agrees with this viewpoint and in fact puts it into practice.

"The News," Perth, in a recent issue, refers to reports on thallium poisoning in Melbourne and Sydney papers. It says, "In Perth modern responsible newspapers just don't hand on recipes for getting rid of unwanted relatives in this simple, inexpensive home prepared way. We don't have thallium murders."

Newspapers in other States who maintain that the publicity given was essential might note this comment.

"It is rather a backward State," continues the writer in commenting on the sensational journalism of the United States, Sydney and New Zealand papers and in particular recent articles on the immorality among teenagers in New Zealand.

He says that apparently the Western Australian High School types think a great deal of sport and sporting prowess, of being gay and witty and good looking, and not a great deal of being culturally outstanding. They appear to be very normal—and quite nice.

If these be the characteristics of a "Backward State," we rather like them.

# SCIENCE SECTION



EDITED BY A. T. S. SISSONS, B.Sc. F.P.S.

## ARTICLES

- The Chairman's Address at the British Pharmaceutical Conference, September, 1954.
- Infra-Red Spectroscopy in Medical Chemistry.
- Nitrofurazone.
- Chemicals and the New Export Trade.
- Revival of Chemical Industry in West Germany.
- Rauwolfia Serpentina.
- Polyethylene Glycols as Ointment Bases.
- Blood Anticoagulant.
- Sunlight Barrier Cream.

## BRITISH PHARMACEUTICAL CONFERENCE

Oxford Meeting, September, 1954

CHAIRMAN'S ADDRESS.

### NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE AND PHARMACY

By H. Davis, C.B.E., Ph.D., B.Sc., F.P.S., F.R.I.C.

(By Airmail from Our London Correspondent.)

It is customary for the Chairman of the Conference to address you on a branch of pharmacy in which he is an expert or to which he has devoted the greater part of his professional career. In choosing "The National Health Service and Pharmacy," I am fulfilling neither requirement; the Service is too young to have produced its experts, but having been immersed in its formation and application since 1947, I think you would expect me to choose the result of this experience as my topic for today. You will appreciate that a Government official is often looked upon as a spokesman of official policy. Today I address you as a fellow-member of the profession, and what I have to say is my own personal opinion; not to be construed in any way as official comment or policy. That great literary doctor Oliver Wendell Holmes once wrote: "One who means to talk with entire sincerity always feels himself in danger of two things, namely, an affectation of bluntness, like that of which Cornwall accuses Kent in *Lear*, and actual rudeness." I hope to steer clear of both. You will note that I have not called my address "Pharmacy and the National Health Service"; I have deliberately reversed the order, as I propose to examine as objectively as I can the impact of this great social experiment on the practice of pharmacy. As the retail pharmacist holds a key position in being a direct link between the community and its medicine, retail pharmacy must take pride of place.

#### Retail Pharmacy.

Let us consider the days before the introduction of the National Health Service. Apart from National Health Insurance demands, the dispensing of medicines, for which the pharmacist has always been specifically trained, was divided between the pharmacist and the dispensing doctor. In many parts of the country the private prescription was a rarity; overnight, in July, 1948, the pharmacist came into his own, and, apart from the continued supply of medicines by dispensing doctors in rural areas, the dispensing of medicines—the professional side of his calling—rightly became his prerogative. How successfully he dealt with this vast increase in the demand for his services was seen from

the absence of public complaint about delaying the dispensing of prescriptions. With the dispensing of upwards of 90 per cent. of the nation's prescriptions (the remainder being dispensed privately) for the first time in history we are able to investigate medical and pharmaceutical practice from the prescriptions which pass through the pricing offices. In the Ministry of Health is a small investigational unit, which, in addition to examining prescriptions for cases of extravagant or excessive prescribing, produces statistics of the types of pharmaceutical products prescribed. Let us compare the types for 1949 in the last days of National Health Insurance with those for the earliest and most recent days of the National Health Service (Table 1).

TABLE 1.  
Analysis of Types of Pharmaceutical Preparations Prescribed.

Types	Percentage of all prescriptions including appliances		
	1947-48 N.H.I.	1948 N.H.S.	1953 N.H.S. (January)
Mixtures (excluding proprietaries) . . . . .	38.40	33.30	27.65
Tablets, capsules, pills, lozenges (including proprietaries) . . . . .	26.10	29.20	30.10
Liniments and applications (excluding proprietaries) . . . . .	2.60	1.82	1.10
Lotions and gargles (excluding proprietaries) . . . . .	2.75	2.54	1.70
Ointments, creams and pastes (excluding proprietaries) . . . . .	5.38	4.60	3.32
Proprietary preparations . . . . .	6.74	14.60	27.60



These figures are obtained from analyses of samples of about 100,000 prescriptions from England and Wales.

From these figures we see a significant decline in the proportion of mixtures and a marked increase in the prescribing of tablets. We also see the advance of the proprietaries from about 14 per cent. in the early days of the National Health Service to approximately 27.6 per cent. in January, 1953. You will note that I have not used the figure of 6.7 per cent. from the last year of the operation of National Health Insurance in comparing the frequency of the prescribing of proprietaries; such a comparison would be fallacious, because of the absorption of most of the private dispensing of 1947-48 into the initial stage of the National Health Service.

I thought it would be interesting to determine the frequency of prescriptions for a few extemporaneous types, which in the past have formed the nucleus of our pharmaceutical skill and knowledge. In a batch of 136,280 prescriptions, including those for appliances which constitute about 8 per cent. annually, for January, 1953, there were 4 prescriptions for cachets, 4 for hard gelatin capsules, 49 for individually wrapped powders, 16 for pills and one only for suppositories; there were no other prescriptions for **extemporaneous** preparations of an uncommon type.

The practice of dispensing has therefore changed considerably during the past few years, and it continues to change from year to year. Instead of bemoaning the loss of many of the older extemporaneous preparations as some pharmacists do, let us acquire more knowledge of the new drugs we are handling. I have often heard it said that the dispensing of increasing numbers of proprietaries and compounded drugs must lead to an inevitable loss of status. This is far from the truth. I have been privileged to study the pharmaceutical services in other European countries, where the incidence of prescriptions for specialties is much higher than in the United Kingdom. Has pharmacy lost caste in those countries? Far from it; pharmacy there is still an honoured and proud profession. In order to maintain and advance our position, we must be able to discuss intelligently the new medicaments with other members of the health service, the general practitioner in particular. He cannot keep pace with the pharmaceutical aspects of the ever-increasing number of new medicaments. By pharmaceutical aspects I refer chiefly to the modes of administration and presentation, including the stability of the dispensed product. The obvious supplier of this information is the retail pharmacist, and I maintain it is the duty of all in practice to keep themselves well informed on important new products.

Many of us here today were nurtured on the British Pharmacopœia, 1914, or the B.S., 1898, some on the B.P., 1932, a few on the B.P., 1948, and maybe one or two on the B.P., 1953. The Pharmacopœia of 1932 was the first in which systematic directions for storage appeared. With the introduction in the 1948 Pharmacopœia of comparatively unstable substances, such as penicillin and others, conditions of storage became one of the most significant factors in maintaining the potency of some of our most important medicaments. The efficient pharmacist is aware of these requirements, and applies them, but unfortunately there are some who have not applied them. For evidence of this, I would refer you to the notice of the report of the Birmingham City Analyst on oral penicillin tablets in *The Pharmaceutical Journal* in 1953. Whatever our personal reactions are to this report, we cannot question the fact that there were some examples of dispensing that were certainly no credit to the profession. A profession benefits from an occasional shock of this sort, which is the best answer to complacency. The Ministry of Health, thanks to a generous response from the manufacturers of oral penicillin tablets, who sup-

plied valuable analytical information on the keeping properties of the tablets, were able to present the latest information on the stability and conditions of storage of modern oral tablets of benzylpenicillin. I am delighted to see that one of our papers for the science sessions deals with this subject.

Lastly, in dealing with the impact of the Health Service on the retail practice of pharmacy, I would like to refer to the drug testing scheme. The statistics we are able to obtain from these tests form an important part of the contemporary history of pharmacy. We are able to determine the general level of accuracy of dispensing attained under practical working conditions. Sargent<sup>2</sup> gave a survey of the work in the first year of the National Health Service. Price<sup>3</sup> gave statistics for 1952. Sargent reported that the great majority of the preparations analysed (2313) showed an average percentage deviation from the theoretical of a little over 2 per cent., an excellent figure, and one which reflects credit on the standard attained by most of the contractors in the service. But there remains a small minority whose standard is below; we, as a profession, can never be satisfied until this disappears.

So far I have dealt with points of specific importance to the retail pharmacist; there are other aspects which I shall mention in connection with manufacturing pharmacy which are of mutual interest.

#### Manufacturing Pharmacy.

An efficient pharmaceutical industry is an essential requirement for a successful health service. Efficiency not only demands modern methods of research and production, but also requires a knowledge of the economics of medical treatment. The change from medical treatment under the National Health Insurance Acts to that under the National Health Service Acts has brought certain consequences which cannot be ignored. In what I might call the private patient days, most medicines were purchased by the public; today, apart from the shilling contribution for each prescription form, the cost is largely borne by the State. Is it therefore to be wondered at that the State now takes a much greater interest in the cost of these medicines? The rapid rise in the cost of the pharmaceutical services forced the Ministry of Health to investigate the cost of drugs. You are aware of the work of the Joint Committee on Prescribing, which was appointed in 1949 "to consider and report from time to time whether it is desirable and practicable to restrict or discourage the prescribing by practitioners giving general medical services under the National Health Service Acts of 1946 and 1947, of (1) drugs and medicines of doubtful value or of unethical character; (2) unnecessarily expensive brands of standard drugs."

The Committee in its Second Interim Report advised that proprietary preparations could be arranged in six categories. Time does not allow me to consider this report in detail, and in any event many of you who have read and studied it would not wish me to do so. I must, however, refer to the published list of categories (1), (5) and (6), which was issued in July, 1953, following to Committee's classification of just under 5000 ethical proprietaries. In category (1), "New drugs of proved value not yet standard," there were approximately 150; in category (5), preparations not in the British Pharmacopœia, British Pharmaceutical Codex or National Formulary, which in the Committee's view have not been proved of therapeutic value, there were approximately 250, and in category (6), combinations of categories (4) and (5) there were approximately 400. Categories (2), (3) and (4), which consist of proprietaries which are essentially brands of standard preparations, or combinations of standard preparations, constituted the great majority, namely, about 3300. The Committee recommended that preparations in category (1) should be freely prescribable, those in categories (2),



(3) and (4) should be prescribable subject to: their not being designated as foods, toilet preparations or not drugs for N.H.S. purposes, their not being advertised direct to the public, and satisfactory arrangements for price being made between the Health Departments and the manufacturers.

The pharmaceutical industry is therefore confronted with the following changes in the economics of medical treatment as a result of the introduction of the National Health Service:—

(1) The greater part of the output of "ethical" proprietaries for the home market is bought by the State;

(2) As a result, the State is closely concerned with the cost of these preparations, and through the Cohen Committee has formulated principles on which they may be prescribed;

(3) A significant part of the output of basic standard drugs is taken by the N.H.S., and paid for by the State.

Research is the life-blood of a successful industry. Without it the industry would stagnate, and sooner or later we would find ourselves almost entirely dependent on the products of other nations. Research, however, is a costly business; those who have indulged in it know only too well its disappointments. In fundamental and academic research negative answers to a problem may be of great import to the scientific world. But in industrial pharmaceutical research the ultimate success is measured by the production of new or significantly improved products, which can be launched with confidence on the ocean of therapeutics. I venture to suggest that the Cohen classification, which I am afraid has at times inspired some uncomplimentary remarks from my friends in industry, has provided a stimulus in its category (1); a new drug which qualifies for inclusion in this group will bring its own reward. On the other hand, I suggest we have already too many products in categories (2), (3) and (4). Many represent needless multiplications of a common theme; their names alone are a burden to busy practitioners; and their presence on the chemist-contractor's shelves is often a source of financial embarrassment and a waste of valuable space.

May I now pass to what I hope will be less controversial, and give you a picture of the products we are using today. An important feature of our service is the availability of material to investigate the contemporary history of medicine and pharmacy. With the prescriptions for the treatment of over 90 per cent. of the population passing through the pricing offices, we have interesting material for investigation. By examining suitably chosen samples of a little over 100,000 a month, we are able to get a reasonably good picture of prescribing trends.

Dunlop, Henderson and Inch<sup>4</sup> surveyed 17,301 prescriptions dispensed in England and Wales in 1951, and classified these pharmaceutically and pharmacologically. Dunlop, Inch and Paul<sup>5</sup> followed this up for 18,848 Scottish prescriptions in 1951. It is interesting to note that their results from the smaller samples are of the same order as ours from the larger samples. Their pharmaceutical classifications showed in England and Wales, in September, 1949, 36 per cent. of mixtures, 32 per cent. of tablets, and 21 per cent. of proprietaries; in Scotland, approximately 29 per cent. of mixtures, 34.4 per cent. of tablets and 31 per cent. of proprietaries. Our latest figures for England and Wales, as mentioned earlier in my address, were 27.65, 30.1 and 27.6 per cent. respectively.

Pharmacists engaged in the manufacturing branch of our profession will, I am sure, be more interested in the pharmacological and therapeutic classifications, with which I now propose to deal. We have only recently embarked on these investigations, and I am only able to give the complete picture for one month of the

year; this is for January, 1953. The figures were computed for a sample of 127,809 prescriptions for drugs for England and Wales, and are given in Table 2.

TABLE 2.

Therapeutic Classification of Prescriptions Dispensed in January, 1953.

Therapeutic category	Percentage of total number of prescriptions
Antibiotics	4.19
Sulphonamides	4.14
Barbiturates	6.30
Sedatives and hypnotics (other than barbiturates)	2.53
Insulin	0.30
Sex hormones	0.79
Other hormones	0.32
Vitamins (except B <sub>12</sub> ) prescribed singly	1.70
Polyvitamin preparations	1.63
Hæmatinics (including vitamin B <sub>12</sub> )	0.19
Tonics	5.25
Analgesics and antipyretics (excluding Dangerous Drugs)	9.89
Dangerous Drugs	0.86
Medicaments for external use	11.73
Cardiac preparations	1.88
Antihistaminics	1.28
Laxatives, purgatives and antacids	10.24
Cough preparations	17.20
Sera and vaccines	0.11
Asthma preparations	2.61
Miscellaneous	10.57
Unclassified	6.30

"Unclassified" represents prescriptions dispensed to the prescriber's own formula and not to a formula in a standard work of reference. January, 1953, was an exceptional month; an influenza epidemic prevailed in many parts of the country, and caused a significant rise in the number of prescriptions dispensed. This accounts for the high figure, 17.2 per cent., for cough preparations, and this depresses the other figures. We know that the barbiturates, which constituted 6.3 per cent of this sample, annually represent about 8 per cent of all prescriptions.

It has, however, been possible to investigate the pharmacological classification of the proprietary products for January and September, 1953. These are given in Table 3, which also includes in the third column figures representing the numerical distribution of these groups in 4509 "ethical" proprietaries classified by the Cohen Committee.

For columns 1 and 2 we see that five groups, antibiotics, sulphonamides, barbiturates, tonics and external preparations account almost equally among themselves for half the proprietary preparations prescribed. On comparing figures in column 3 with these, we find that even after including the sedatives with the barbiturates these five groups comprise only about 38 per cent. of the total number of "ethical" preparations examined, and the individual distribution of the five groups is far from even. Another interesting observation is that although laxatives, purgatives and antacids are prescribed to an extent of about 5.5 per cent., they constitute about 8 per cent. of the available "ethical" proprietaries. You may be interested to know that the 402 preparations in this group comprise 118 laxatives and purgatives and 274 antacids and digestives.

During the course of these investigations, Doyle<sup>6</sup> described prescription trends in the United States, following an analysis of 231,860 prescriptions dispensed in 1952.

TABLE 3.

Classification of Proprieties Prescribed on Forms E.C.10.

	January, 1953	September, 1953	
Number of prescriptions in sample . . . . .	136,000	92,562	
Percentage of proprietaries in sample . . . . .	26.7	27.3	
<i>Therapeutic classification of the proprietaries in the samples and of 4509 "ethical" proprietaries classified by Cohen Committee.</i>			
	January, 1953,	Sept 1953,	Number of proprietaries
	per cent	per cent	
Antibiotics . . . . .	9.01	9.00	111
Sulphonamides . . . . .	10.93	6.81	139
Sex hormones . . . . .	0.85	1.12	237
Other hormones . . . . .	0.17	0.10	290
Barbiturates . . . . .	9.85	13.49	85
Sedatives and hypnotics (other than barbiturates) . . . . .	0.82	1.04	252
Antihistaminics . . . . .	4.42	9.87	53
Vitamins (except B <sub>12</sub> ) singly prescribed . . . . .	3.15	2.75	189
Polyvitamin preparations . . . . .	2.40	2.28	108
Tonics . . . . .	10.73	9.48	381
Hæmatinics (for macrocytic anæmias) . . . . .	0.63	2.21	63
Analgesics and antipyretics (excluding D.D.) . . . . .	6.29	6.84	147
Dangerous Drugs . . . . .	1.76	1.51	—
Cardiac preparations . . . . .	2.13	1.68	203
Laxatives purgatives and antacids . . . . .	4.85	6.25	402
Cough preparations . . . . .	8.15	0.89	202
Sera and vaccines . . . . .	0.29	0.64	—
Asthma preparations . . . . .	2.71	3.21	123
Medicaments for external use . . . . .	10.94	11.57	729
Miscellaneous . . . . .	9.92	9.26	795

Table 4 gives a comparison between our figures for January, 1953, and the American figures for 1952. I have also given an interesting comparison of the average prescription costs and the costs per head of the population. Here we have a comparison of costs between a country without a national health service and our own. Due allowance must be made for the differences in the costs of living between the two countries. Other features are the close agreement between the figures for the analgesics, the vitamins and the sedatives and hypnotics. The most significant differences are the much higher consumption of preparations for the relief of coughs in England and Wales, and the greater use of anti-infectives and antihistaminics in the United States.

Before concluding this section I must refer to one impact of the service which has been pleasing to the manufacturers and to the Ministry of Health. I refer particularly to the closer co-operation on technical matters that exists between the industry and the department. A good example of this liaison was the way in which the manufacturers of oral penicillin tablets so rapidly gave their laboratory results on the stability of their products to the department. There are other instances, too numerous to mention, where the department has been helped considerably by scientists on the staffs of some of our leading manufacturers. This address gives me an opportunity to pay tribute to their willing responses to the many requests for advice made by the department.

TABLE 4.

Comparison of Prescription Trends in England and Wales and the United States.

	England and Wales.		United States of America.	
Therapeutic classification	Percentage of total number of prescriptions	Percentage of total number of prescriptions		Therapeutic classification
Antibiotics . . . . .	4.10			
Sulphonamides . . . . .	4.14			
"Anti-infectives" . . . . .	Total 8.33	25.88		Anti-infectives
Analgesics and antipyretics (except narcotics) . . . . .	9.89			
Dangerous Drugs . . . . .	0.86			
"Analgesics" . . . . .	Total 10.75	10.46		Analgesics and antiarthritics
Vitamins (except B <sub>12</sub> ) prescribed singly . . . . .	1.70			
Polyvitamin preparations . . . . .	1.63			
Hæmatinics (including B <sub>12</sub> ) . . . . .	0.19			
Tonics . . . . .	5.25			
"Vitamins, hæmatinics and related products" . . . . .	Total 8.77	9.66		Vitamins, hæmatinics and related products
Barbiturates . . . . .	6.30			
Sedatives and hypnotics (other than barbiturates) . . . . .	2.53			
"Sedatives and hypnotics" . . . . .	Total 8.83	9.49		Sedatives and hypnotics
Antihistaminics . . . . .	1.28	6.38		Antihistaminics
Laxatives, purgatives, antacids and similar preparations . . . . .	10.24	5.87		Antacids, antispasmodic and peptic-ulcer therapy
Preparations for relief of cough . . . . .	17.20	5.31		Cough preparations and nasal decongestants
Comparison of costs				
Average prescription cost		£ s. d.		
1939 Not known		6 6		
1952 4/6½		14 2		
Cost per head of population				
1939 Not known		9 1		
1953 £1/2/-		1 16 5		

I now pass to a branch of pharmacy in which I was proud and happy to serve for 18 years, namely, hospital pharmacy.

#### Hospital Pharmacy.

Hospital pharmacy was the subject of a Conference Chairman's address in 1932, when that prominent pharmacist, the late Herbert Skinner, spoke at length on the work of the hospital pharmacists. I would refer our younger hospital pharmacists today to that address, in which they would find much to interest and inspire them. During my hospital service I saw great changes. Apart from the introduction of such important drugs as liver injections, intravenous anaesthetics, the sulphonamides and the antibiotics, I saw the development of parenteral therapy and the passing of many old and favourite remedies. I saw pharmaceutical practice in hospitals change as significantly as the British Pharmacopœias changed in 1932 and 1948. I saw the annual drug bill commence its persistent rise as great medical and pharmaceutical discoveries took their place in hospital treatment. I also saw that the time was not far distant when the finances of the hospitals under the voluntary system would inevitably fail to meet these changed circumstances. With the advent of the National Health Service in 1948, almost all the hospitals in the country were taken over by the nation. These hospitals were far from uniform; some had always been in financial difficulties, others were richly endowed, and their popularity guaranteed success to any charitable appeal. The standards of the pharmaceutical

departments varied with the state of the hospital's finances from the spacious and well-equipped of the more fortunate to the cramped and meagrely furnished dispensaries of the poorer hospitals. Excellent work was done with obsolescent apparatus, but dispensed mixtures had often to be supplied in cheap, second-hand containers, which in no circumstances could be considered to represent a satisfactory standard of dispensing.

With the changed conditions arising from the introduction of the National Health Service, changes have already taken place in the pharmaceutical departments of many hospitals. It has been a great pleasure to me to have had the opportunity to comment on plans for the improvement of some of these departments, and later to see those improvements made and new, efficient departments replace the old, cramped and ill-equipped. Many of these improvements, I am convinced, could not have been made under the old system. An efficient hospital demands efficiency in every department, and in no sphere is efficiency more rewarding than in the pharmaceutical department.

But a note of warning must be introduced here. There are some who apparently think the State has an unlimited amount of money to spend. Pride of possession is a failing in most of us; we admire a new piece of pharmaceutical machinery with its glittering stainless steel or chromium plate, and think how its presence would add glory to the laboratory. Efficiency is not a function of gleam and glitter. Small-scale manufacturing is not always efficient, but for a reason I have never been able to fathom some pharmacists look upon the small-scale production of galenicals as the height of their ambition.

One of the outstanding features of the service was the setting up of standing professional advisory committees. Pharmacy has its standing committee, whose membership includes hospital pharmacists. More time has been devoted by the committee to hospital pharmacy than to any other branch of pharmacy. A special Sub-Committee on the Hospital Pharmaceutical Service, now known as the Linstead Committee, was set up, and many pharmaceutical departments visited. As a result, the Ministry has been furnished with valuable information, and for the first time in the history of hospital pharmacy a fairly comprehensive picture of the service in England and Wales is now available. I have no doubt that hospital pharmacy will ultimately progress as a result of this investigation, a summary of which has now been published.<sup>1</sup>

Before leaving this branch of the service I would like to comment on the changing nature of the work of the hospital pharmacists. In the old days one rarely heard the terms "pharmacy," "pharmacist" or "pharmaceutical" in the hospital. The pharmacist was the dispenser, and a dispenser was a person who dwelt in a dispensary and dispensed medicines. This is far removed from the position today. There is still much routine dispensing to be done, but even that differs considerably from the dispensing of yesterday. But more and more the pharmacist's office becomes the hub of therapeutics in the hospital. The ever-growing collection of new drugs, many of them complex organic chemicals, makes it more and more difficult for the prescriber to keep pace with them. When he seeks information he invariably goes to the hospital pharmacist, whose most valuable service to the hospital can be erected on an up-to-the-minute knowledge of modern advances in therapeutics. The brightest feature of modern hospital pharmacy is the way in which the pharmacist is brought into close personal touch with his medical colleagues as a result of his building up a reputation for an encyclopaedic knowledge of modern medicaments.

The status of the individual pharmacist depends almost entirely on his or her personality and technical knowledge. One of the first things to realise is that the certificate of registration as pharmaceutical chemist is the beginning and not the end of the acquiring of

pharmaceutical knowledge. Status cannot be handed to you from Whitehall. One has only to visit several hospitals to realise the differences that exist between the status of one pharmacist and another. I know only too well that the lot of the hospital pharmacist is not always a happy one, but on the whole it is a fascinating, interesting and pleasant life. Personally, I would like to see the pharmacist develop more and more along the lines of the technologist, with technicians suitably trained and qualified to do much of the routine dispensing. During my travels as a member of the Sub-Committee on Pharmaceutical Products of the Brussels Treaty Organisation, I have been able to study hospital pharmacy on the Continent. One of the most impressive pharmaceutical departments I visited was the municipal central pharmaceutical laboratory at The Hague. Apart from the director, or the chief pharmacist, as we would call him, whose status is similar to that of the chief medical officer of the municipality, pharmacists were employed only as directors of the laboratories, e.g., manufacturing, dispensing and biochemical, most of the routine work being done by State-qualified technicians. I have been impressed by one or two large pharmaceutical departments in this country, where in recent years developments have taken place along these lines.

I now pass on to the last branch of pharmacy with which I can deal in the limited time at my disposal. It is with some trepidation that I pass to academic pharmacy, as, strictly speaking, the National Health Service has had little effect on this branch of our calling.

#### Academic Pharmacy.

Two of our prominent pharmaceutical teachers, both occupants of this chair, Professor H. Brindle in 1944 and Mr. H. B. Mackie in 1952, addressed you on pharmaceutical education. Their qualifications for these addresses were obvious; mine are possibly nebulous. One of the advantages of my position today is that I am able to speak on a subject of my choice and ever afterwards hold my peace. I have therefore chosen to conclude my address with a few pertinent observations on the present education of or for a pharmacist. My point of view differs from that of my predecessors; with the my professional career has been concerned with the employment of the end-products of their laboratories.

For four years, from 1925 to 1929, I trained pharmaceutical students for the Chemist and Druggist and the Pharmaceutical Chemist Qualifying Examinations. In 1929 I succeeded Dr. C. H. Hampshire as Chief Pharmacist to University College Hospital, and also commenced my long career as an examiner of pharmaceutical students. I have therefore been an eye-witness of the progress of pharmaceutical education. Being closely connected with the National Health Service, which is directly or indirectly the largest employer of pharmaceutical man-power today, I think I have a just claim to speak on their training. With the rapid developments in organic chemistry, biochemistry, pharmacology and therapeutics, the pharmacist, who prepares and handles the products of research in those fields, obviously had to develop his own subject. A lengthening of his academic training was therefore obvious, and we now have a minimum two years' post-intermediate training for the Pharmaceutical Chemist Qualifying Examination. I offer no criticism of the duration of training, but I sincerely believe there is room for improvement in the syllabuses of the professional subjects in the examination.

Pharmacy, as with kindred professions, requires a large majority of practitioners and a minority of specialists. I look upon the course of study for the Pharmaceutical Chemist Qualifying Examination as being designed for the practitioners and the university degrees in pharmacy as being intended for the specialists. The syllabus for the qualifying examination should be designed to produce a man who is equipped to meet the demands of the normal practice of pharmacy in retail or hospital. Those demands will



consist chiefly of dispensing or the supervision of dispensing. As I have said earlier in my address, efficient dispensing demands a sound knowledge of the materials he handles, a knowledge which will enable him competently to discuss the pharmaceutical aspects of his drugs with the medical practitioner. I do not consider the rolling of a perfect pill or the spreading of a pristine plaster essential qualifications for the modern pharmacist. On the other hand, I do not consider an ability rapidly to depict structural formulæ, or overdoses of bacteriology, physiology, pharmacognosy and forensic pharmacy, as qualifications for the modern pharmacist, who is to be the general practitioner of his profession. Somewhere between is the happy medium, and my experience during the past few years has led me to think we have moved a little too far from realism to theory, and I take this opportunity to say so.

I sincerely hope I have not offended any of my friends who are engaged in the teaching of the subjects I have mentioned. As a matter of fact, I have reason to suspect some agree with me on the general point that there has been a tendency to overload the course of training of the general pharmaceutical practitioner. Let us have our pharmaceutical specialists, by all means, but let the universities take care of their training. Let us not, however, as pharmacists, bring forth that old argument which I have so often heard in the past, that the standard of the Pharmaceutical Society's Qualifications should be the highest obtainable in the land. Let the Society's qualifications by all means be the best standard of general attainment for the practising pharmacist, but let us not attempt to compare it with the degrees in pharmacy which are intended essentially to lead to higher academic attainments, to equip the research workers and the teachers of the future. A profession lives by its research contributions; without them it falters and dies.

#### Conclusion.

I would refer you to the opening paragraph of my address. I have talked "with entire sincerity"; I have tried to put before you as objectively as possible my personal thoughts on the impact of the National Health Service on pharmacy; I hope I cannot be accused of "actual rudeness." Where pharmacy is concerned I am a confirmed optimist; I close with the conviction that our profession, which can proudly survey its past record, will continue nobly to contribute to the welfare of man.

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2. Sargent, *ibid.*, 1951, **166**, 136.
3. Price, *ibid.*, 1954, **172**, 332.
4. Dunlop, Henderson and Inch, *Brit. Med. J.*, 1952, **1**, 292.
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## INFRA-RED SPECTROSCOPY IN MEDICAL CHEMISTRY

By A. R. H. Cole,

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### PART 3: APPLICATIONS.

In part 1 of this series mention was made of the fact that the infra-red spectra of organic molecules are made up of two types of absorption bands. These are due respectively to vibrations of specific functional groups, such as OH, C = O, C = C, etc., and to vibrations of the whole molecular skeleton. The first type

are used in studying the constitutions of new compounds and in following reactions in synthetic or degradative work, while the skeletal or fingerprint absorption is often the only method of identifying extremely small amounts of previously known substances.

Perhaps the best example of the use of the fingerprint absorption in identifying compounds separated from complex mixtures is that of K. Dobriner and his co-workers on the steroid hormones and their metabolic products (1-3). As part of a programme of cancer research at the Sloan-Kettering Institute, New York, this group was investigating the role played by the steroid hormones in human growth, and its relation to abnormal growths found in cancer cases. The amount of each hormone in the blood at any time is extremely small, so that it is not practical to take a pint or so of the patient's blood and to separate, purify and then identify the hormones present. The plan adopted was to collect the patient's urine over a period, and to examine the steroids in this. If all the end products of steroid metabolism could be identified, it might be possible to work backwards, and deduce at which stage something was going wrong with the normal metabolism within the patient. This is not the place to discuss in detail the implications of this work in relation to cancer research, and we shall confine ourselves to the infra-red aspects.

The urine samples were concentrated by evaporation, and a chemical separation used to obtain the steroid mixture substantially free from other types of compounds. This mixture was then separated into its components by chromatography, i.e., by pouring the solution down a column of activated alumina. In this process some compounds are adsorbed on the alumina more strongly than others, and as solvent is run through the column, each compound is washed off in turn. In this manner the mixture can be broken up into many fractions, and in the work on urine sometimes a hundred or more fractions were obtained from each sample. Some of these fractions only amounted to a few milligrams, or even less, and the only possible method of identifying them was by the infra-red spectrum. Each fraction was dissolved in carbon disulphide (or, when insoluble in that solvent, in chloroform), and the spectrum measured in the range 800-1200  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ . This takes only about five minutes per sample, and since the spectra of all the known steroid metabolism products had previously been measured, each compound could be very quickly identified. In this particular laboratory, four infra-red spectrometers were kept running continuously to keep up with the rest of the work.

As an example of the use of the absorption bands, due to vibrations of specific groups, in the elucidation of the molecular structure of an unknown compound we can take the work on penicillin (4). Chemical investigations had reduced the possible structures of benzylpenicillin methyl ester\* to three, which were described respectively as an oxazolone structure (I), a tricyclic structure (II), and a  $\beta$ -lactam structure (III).

In the region where double bonds (i.e., C = O, C = C, C = N, etc.), absorb the methyl ester of benzyl penicillin, gave bands at 1780, 1740 and 1667  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ . The second of these (1740  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ ) is always present in the spectra of methyl esters, and is due to the carbonyl bond of the ester group, and has nothing to do with the structure determination. Hence, at least two more doubly bonded groups must be present to account for the bands at 1780 and 1667  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ . This excludes tricyclic structures, such as (II), since this has only one double bond (C = O), apart from that of the ester group.

The study of about a dozen compounds of known structure, containing the oxazolone group (partial structure IV), which characterises (I), indicated that

\* Other penicillins differ only by replacement of the benzyl group by other radicals; the structural problem remains the same.



I. 
$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} \text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{CH}_2\text{---C} & \text{=N---CH---} & \text{CH---S---} & \text{C}^{\text{CH}_3}\text{---CH}_3 \\ | & | & | & | \\ \text{O} & \text{---C=O} & \text{HN---} & \text{CH---CO}_2\text{CH}_3 \end{array}$$

II. 
$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} & & & & \text{CH}_3 \\ & & & & | \\ \text{HN---CH---} & \text{CH---S---} & \text{C---CH}_3 \\ | & | & | \\ \text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{CH}_2\text{---C} & \text{---O---C=O} & \text{N---CH---CO}_2\text{CH}_3 \end{array}$$

III. 
$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} & \text{O} & & & \text{CH}_3 \\ & || & & & | \\ \text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{CH}_2\text{---C} & \text{---NH---CH---} & \text{CH---S---} & \text{C---CH}_3 \\ | & | & | & | \\ \text{O=C---} & \text{N---} & \text{CH---CO}_2\text{CH}_3 \end{array}$$

IV. 
$$\begin{array}{c} \text{---C=N---C---} \\ | \quad | \\ \text{O---C=O} \end{array}$$

$$\text{V.} \quad \begin{array}{ccccccc} & & & & & & | \\ & & & & & & | \\ - & \text{CH} & - & \text{CH} & - & \text{S} & - & \text{C} & - \\ & | & & | & & & & | & \\ \text{O} = & \text{C} & - & \text{N} & - & & & \text{C} & - \\ & & & & & & & | & \\ & & & & & & & | & \end{array}$$

There are now hundreds of papers in the chemical journals describing the application of infra-red spectroscopy to chemical problems, and the above two examples have been chosen to illustrate its use in problems encountered in medical laboratories.

1. Dobriner, Liberman, Rhoads, Jones, Williams and Barnes—"J. Biol. Chem.," **172**, 297 (1948).
2. Jones and Dobriner—Vitamins and Hormones, **7**, 293 (1949).
3. Lieberman, Hariton, Humphries, Rhoads and Dobriner—"J. Biol. Chem.," **196**, 793 (1952).
4. Rasmussen—Progress in the Chemistry of Organic Natural Products, **5**, 331 (1948).

Amongst the synthetic antibacterial substances made available of late, nitrofurazone would appear to be a valuable addition. The substance is 5-Nitro-2-furaldehyde semicarbazone, and is employed in the form of a paste for local application to the skin, or as drops for aural use. The furans are chemicals usually obtained from oat husk and furan, the fundamental member of the series for the synthesis of other derivatives is obtained from the dehydration of pentoses present in the natural product. They are five membered heterocyclic ring compounds, the stability of which depends upon the substituents present in these numbered positions, the introduction of a group in the 5 position producing a compound more stable to acids but less to alkalis, which is the reverse of the simple furans. The bactericidal and bacteriostatic properties of furan compounds depends on the presence of a nitro group in the 5 position.

It has been found useful in the preparation of areas for skin grafts and in the treatment of osteomyelitis. More recently a solution has been employed for the treatment of acute and chronic ear diseases, such as purulent otitis of both the external and middle ear. Systemic toxic effects are regarded as unlikely, as internal doses of 1 to 3 gm. daily have been given over long periods without ill-effects, although its chemotherapeutic value is still under investigation. In some patients the local application for periods of five days or more has produced sensitisation and allergic skin reactions.

We have employed this substance as a first-aid dressing for contaminated wounds in men in army camps for the last two years, and found it a clean and effective agent, which appeared to promote rapid healing. Like cetrimide, it is a substance that can be widely used.—*"The Retail Chemist,"* June, 1954.

The following appeared in the section Topics and Comments in *The Manufacturing Chemist*, June, 1954:—

In the years just after the war, when newspapers were always printing news about exports and the balance of payments, and the dollar gap, and so on industry was continually lectured on the need to develop new commodities for export to replace the traditional ones which were becoming harder to sell. The way industry has responded, in spite of all the discouragements of those years, is shown in a recent Board of Trade analysis of the contributions to the national economy of the new export industries. In 1953 these exports, consisting of products either never made or never exported on any commercial scale before the war, brought in £43 million, or 1.6% of the total exports of manufactured goods in that year. In view of the newness of these goods—television, radar, nylon, etc.—this is not an inconsiderable achievement.

The chemical and pharmaceutical industries can take a large share of the credit of this pioneering, for they contributed nearly £14 million worth of new exports, a third of the total. The biggest single item was penicillin (£4,455,000), closely followed by other antibiotics (£3,253,000).

Sulphonamides, in spite of the competition from the antibiotics, contributed a healthy £2,546,000. Antimalarials accounted for £780,000 and anti-histamine drugs £356,000. Synthetic detergents, export of which in 1951 amounted to £1,453,000, brought in £2,597,000 last year. Penicillin exports last year were actually down compared with 1952, when they were worth £6,779,000. This, of course, is due to the expansion of production overseas and the fall in world prices which has followed. Sulphonamides were also down slightly, but again the fierce competition from the U.S. and Germany must be taken into account. These setbacks are inevitable, and underline the need to give the pharmaceutical industry every encouragement to develop new drugs for export. Critics of pharmaceutical prices and profits should keep this well in mind.

Another new chemical export is radioactive isotopes. Last year they were worth £60,000. Although this figure is small, it is a good beginning, and it should be remembered also that these exports bring in their wake a demand for ancillary equipment from the United Kingdom.

Finally, a useful contribution is being made by permanent waving kits for home use. In the past few years annual exports have been worth between £150,000 and £200,000.

### REVIVAL OF CHEMICAL INDUSTRY IN WEST GERMANY

Germany's chemical exports are a reflection of its great chemical production resurgence. In 1952 West Germany exported \$359 million worth of chemical products.

West Germany includes two-thirds of the chemical industry of pre-war Germany. This area now produces 178% of its pre-war output, according to the 1952 Industries Report of the U.S. High Commissioner for Germany.

Total German exports to the United States rose 50% during the first half of 1953 over 1952. Exports to all countries rose 25% during the same period. Chief German chemical exports to the United States in 1952 were synthetic fibres (\$4.4 million) and drugs (\$1.7 million).

If the growth pattern continues, there is a probability that during 1954 West German chemical exports may equal or come close to United Kingdom's. (The first half 1953 rate would make 1953 totals \$478 million for United Kingdom against \$435 million for Germany. However, United Kingdom's exports were either holding their own in some categories or declining, while Germany's were continuing their uptrend, bringing the two figures closer together.)—Chemical & Engineering News, June 21, 1954.

### RAUWOLFIA SERPENTINA

This ancient Indian drug has recently been discovered to have a definite antihypertensive effect. Both the entire root and extracts have been used. Considered to be a safe hypotensive agent, the drug causes no dangerous side reactions and almost no unpleasant ones. It does possess a mild sedative action which is frequently desirable.

In contrast to other hypotensive agents, the drug lowers the blood pressure gradually. After therapy has begun there may not be an effect for a week or more. Then the fall is gradual, but once achieved it is unusually stable. Critical adjustment of dosage is usually unnecessary. In conjunction with the fall of blood pressure a subsequent slowing of the pulse rate occurs.

In advanced cases it does not always lower blood pressure, but it frequently augments the action of other hypotensive agents. It has been used in combination with veratrum, Apresoline and Hexamethonium with exceptional results, the primary effect being that the dosage of the other drugs could be reduced.—Am. J. Pharm., December, 1953.

### POLYETHYLENE GLYCOLS AS OINTMENT BASES

Polyethylene glycols are a mixture of condensation polymers of ethylene oxide and water. They range from liquids to unctuous masses and hard waxy solids according to molecular weight. Their medicinal use is not new, but they have been given a semi-official standing by their inclusion in the Drug Tariff as a base for chloramphenicol cream. It would appear that official standards for certain members of the series may be expected. These possess a number of properties which are ideal for pharmaceutical use, in that they are stable, water soluble, and do not support mould growth. Their wide range of viscosities allows mixtures to be "tailored" for a particular use, and they are solvents for a number of drugs otherwise insoluble in water. It is stated that they are not primary skin irritants, and there is no evidence of any sensitising action, so that dermatologically they appear to be innocuous.—British and Overseas Pharmacist, April, 1954.

### BLOOD ANTICOAGULANT

Heparin is used clinically to prevent the clotting of blood as in the prevention of post-operative thrombosis. It is a potent substance with low toxicity, but it is expensive and not too plentiful. Like many substances derived from animal tissue, its separation and purification is a time-consuming process requiring considerable care.

For some years now, active principles from seaweed have been prepared, and a number of uses for them have been found. Recent work on the esters of alginic acid has led to the preparation of the sulphate ester, and this, in the form of its sodium salt, has been found to have anticoagulant properties akin to those of heparin, although not quite so powerful. However, the fact that it possesses lower toxicity than heparin allows greater dosage to be given. So far only animal experiments have been reported, but the probability is that its use will be extended to human beings, and as the raw materials for its manufacture are in abundant supply, it may well prove to be of the greatest assistance in conditions where blood clotting is to be prevented.—British and Overseas Pharmacist, April, 1954.

### SUNLIGHT BARRIER CREAM

Russell and Anderson (Lancet, 1950, 2, 247) found the following anhydrous base to be itself effective as a screen against sunburn:

Lanette wax SX . . . . .	6.25 G.
Liquid paraffin . . . . .	6.25 ml.
Yellow soft paraffin . . . . .	87.50 G.

Although rather greasy, yellow soft paraffin is an excellent protective against light radiation. The authors give a warning that a proportion of 25 per cent. or less does not screen, but has, in fact, an intensifying effect.

As an alternative they suggest the following vanishing cream:—

Stearin . . . . .	25.0 G.
Triethanolamine . . . . .	1.0 ml.
Oil of theobroma . . . . .	1.0 G.
Glycerin . . . . .	10.0 G.
Cetyl alcohol . . . . .	0.5 G.
Distilled water . . . . .	62.5 ml.

This is effective when used alone, or with it may be incorporated certain sun-screening chemicals, such as tannic acid 2.5 to 5 per cent., quinine hydrochloride 5 per cent., or tripeleannamine (Pyribenzamine) 5 per cent.

To dispense the cream, dissolve the triethanolamine in the water, add the glycerin, and heat to about 65 deg. Melt the other ingredients together at approximately the same temperature, and add this oily mixture to the aqueous portion with constant but gentle stirring, which must be continued until the cream is cool. It should be dispensed in an airtight container.—The Retail Chemist, September, 1953.

## DISPENSING PROBLEMS

### Flesh Tinted Lotion.

R

Titanium Dioxide . . . . .	20%
Zinc Oxide . . . . .	20%
Bentonite . . . . .	10%
Glycerin . . . . .	5%
S.V.R.	
Water aa. part. aeq. ad. . . . .	2 fl. oz.
Bole Armenian q.s. to skin colour c. . . . .	1%
Ft. lot.	
Sig. m.d.u.m.n.	

We eventually used  $\frac{1}{2}$  % Bole-Armenian. This, however, was rather too pink. Finally we made a satisfactory blend by using a mixture of burnt umber and burnt sienna.

—H.M. (Vic.).

Attention is drawn to Flesh Tint, A.P.F., which has the following formula:

Amaranth . . . . .	4
Tartrazine . . . . .	3
Chlorazol . . . . .	1
Chloroform Water to . . . . .	100

The solution is strong and very little is required.



All the above quantities were adjusted to the nearest grain or minim.

This patient has had many such creams from the same prescriber for a chronic skin ailment. From previous experience we knew to add 0.1% Chlorocresol, which is highly successful in inhibiting prolific mould growths. We have been in the position of ruining 2 lb. of cream for this patient by forgetting to preserve it as mentioned.

—C.T. (Vic.)

If 2000 gr. of cream is made the quantities become simplified as under:

R

Spirit of Cologne . . . . .	3%	66 m.
Sulphur . . . . .	4%	80 gr.
Solution of Coal Tar . . . . .	2%	44 m.
Lanette Wax . . . . .	10%	200 gr.
Salicylic Acid . . . . .	2%	40 gr.
Liquid Paraffin . . . . .	15%	330 m.
Soft Paraffin . . . . .	5%	100 gr.
Glycerin . . . . .	10%	220 m.
Rosewater ad . . . . .		2000 gr.

### Unusual "Percentage" Cream.

R

Spirit of Cologne . . . . .	3%	63.36 m.	63 m.
Sulphur . . . . .	4%	76.8 gr.	77 gr.
Solution of Coal Tar . . . . .	2%	42.24 m.	42 m.
Lanette Wax S.X. . . . .	10%	192 gr.	192 gr.
Salicylic Acid . . . . .	2%	38.4 gr.	38 gr.
Liquid Paraffin . . . . .	15%	316.8 m.	317 gr.
Soft Paraffin . . . . .	5%	96 gr.	96 gr.
Glycerin . . . . .	10%	211.2 m.	211 m.
Rosewater ad . . . . .	3iv		

Ft. crem.

This cream can be compounded without difficulty. The point of interest is the interesting array of w/w and v/w percentages.

The prescription calls for 3iv of a cream (a semi-solid) which is taken always by weight. In this case the total weight is 1920 gr.

**The Solids.** Taking the Lanette Wax S.X. first, the quantity needed will be one-tenth of the total weight, i.e., 192 gr. The sulphur required will be four-tenths of this figure, viz., 76.8 gr. The Salicylic Acid needed will be one-fifth of 192 gr., which is 38.4 gr. The weight of Soft Paraffin will be 96 gr.

**The Liquids.** Taking the Glycerin first, we have a 10% v/w percentage. The quantity will be 192 fl. gr. = 211.2 m. No account is taken of the density of the glycerin. The other liquids are aliquot portions of the Glycerin, e.g., 316.8 m. for the Liquid Paraffin, 42.24 m. for the Solution of Coal Tar and 63.36 m. for the Spirit of Cologne.

### Lanoline in Scalp Lotion.

R

Acid Salicyl, 3
Acid Carbol., 1
Sulphur Praecip., 2
Liq. Pic. Carb., 1
Lanoline, 5
Aq., 40
S.V.R. ad, 100
mitte 8 fl. oz.
Sig. Scalp Lotion, m. & n.

Could the Advisory Panel suggest a method of dispensing the above troublesome prescription?

—B.C. (Vic.).

This prescription is of a type not uncommon in most pharmacies. The difficulties of incorporating the lanoline are considerable and the advantage obtained is slight. These prescriptions do not offer sufficient advantage for the time needed to produce a homogeneous product.

The prescriber (a skin specialist) is probably aware of the intractable mass produced when Castor Oil is used with Sulphur in this type of lotion. To avoid this he has substituted Lanoline in the formula.

It would be possible to adsorb the Lanoline, by careful trial, on to some inert powder like Kaolin. It would also be possible to emulsify the Lanoline with Emulsifying Wax. This latter method, however, is difficult in such a high concentration of alcohol. To produce a stable emulsion, the proportion of alcohol would need to be reduced. Again, the quantity that could be used would need to be established by trial.

It could therefore be suggested to the prescriber that a little oil or Lanoline cream could be used separately on the scalp to overcome any dryness.



# Economics of Pharmacy

By H. W. Toms, B.Com. (Lond.), M.P.S., D.B.A., Fellow of the Royal Statistical Society.

## ARTICLE No. 5: CHANGES IN DEMAND.

Extension or contraction of demand results from price changes, but changes in demand are caused by a variety of different factors. Population movements are of the greatest importance, for they are largely responsible for the ever-changing nature of business. Where the actual size of the population increases merely because members of the community live to a more advanced age, expenditure on the care of the aged and sick is bound to be heavy. Consequently, more prescriptions are dispensed, and proportional sales of cosmetics tend to decline. The following table suggests the probable effect of a shift in the age-structure on the proportion of women who are frequent users of certain specified cosmetics. The table has been constructed from actual figures published by the Odhams Research Organisation (Great Britain, 1953):—

Percentage of Women Being Frequent Users of Certain Cosmetics.

Age-Group	16-24	25-34	35-44	45-64
<b>Preparation:</b>				
Lipstick . . . . .	93%	90%	79%	47%
Face Powder . . . . .	90%	86%	80%	62%
Foundation Cream . . . . .	61%	69%	65%	48%
Perfume . . . . .	58%	47%	42%	29%
Shampoo Powder . . . . .	36%	27%	27%	19%
Nail Varnish . . . . .	32%	20%	15%	8%
Hand Cream . . . . .	21%	24%	24%	19%

It is noteworthy that women in the highest age-group are the least frequent users of all these cosmetics, but that the decline in effective demand also depends on the type of cosmetics purchased. The usage-rate in the case of hand-cream is almost uniform for women of all ages, while four times as many young women apply nail varnish as do women in the highest age-group.

If the increase in population, however, is due to an excess of births over deaths, the position is completely reversed. The number of prescriptions is then not likely to rise with the general increase in population, and a higher proportion of baby foods and baby health products will be demanded. The state of demand, especially for specific products, is also materially affected by a temporary and seasonal change in the size of the population. Undoubtedly, the ratio of sun-burn preparations purchased per person of resident population is considerably higher in seaside resorts than in the rest of the country. On the other hand, only in very exceptional cases is the demand for hot-water bottles conditioned by the arrival of summer holiday makers. These are only a few of the considerations which have to be taken into account when the problems of demand are discussed. Many others are worthy of some detailed thought. In countries like Australia, the size of the total population is influenced by the influx of immigrants, who introduce changes in demand merely by altering consumer preference. Thus, immigrants from Central European countries increase local demand for herbal or homœopathic remedies, while the arrival of Americans calls for the services of a typical American drugstore, complete with soda fountain, chewing gum and coca-cola. The important

contribution of immigration to Australia's economy is made apparent in the following table:—

Net Immigration Into Australia.

Year	Number of Persons
1948 . . . . .	48,468
1949 . . . . .	149,270
1950 . . . . .	153,685
1951 . . . . .	110,362
1952 . . . . .	97,454
1953 . . . . .	42,883

Although the actual size of the population is a vital factor, earning power and social habits of the community have the final say in determining demand. After all, demand is "the amount demanded at a price," and its maintenance at stable levels requires not only the desire but also the ability of the consumer to pay the ruling market price over the period of time. In the last resort, we can be sure, it is the general income level of the population which determines local purchasing power, and any financial system of direction or control which diminishes "real income" automatically reduces the country's effective demand. Taxation is a particularly good example. In all fairness, however, taxation should not be viewed solely as a treacherous device for robbing the public. Economically speaking, it is an established and well-tried method for transferring purchasing power from one section of the community to another. Indeed, in some communities chemists may even gain more by taxation than they stand to lose by it. Provided that the authorities insist on a complete separation of pharmacy from medicine, a Government-sponsored comprehensive pharmaceutical service, financed largely out of taxation, and conducted through existing pharmacies, increases dispensing and raises the demand for pharmaceutical services generally. There is, however, one aspect which individual pharmacists cannot afford to overlook. The incidence of taxation is not equally distributed. It varies between different sections of the community, and its effect on pharmacy, therefore, cannot possibly be uniform. Under any system of progressive taxation, some sections of the population are called upon to transfer a larger share of their purchasing power to the public purse than the actual value of the free services which they are expected to receive. The converse is true for others. As a result, pharmacies in the less prosperous areas reap the full benefit of taxation, while increased demand for dispensing services in middle-class chemists' shops tends to be partly offset by a decreased demand for pharmaceutical and cosmetic counter lines. A feature which favours retail pharmacy is the tendency of taxation and inflation to bring about a redistribution of income, but by no means all decisions taken in the interest of national health and social adjustment are favourable to pharmacy. In communities where Child Welfare services are conducted through special agencies the demand for baby foods, cod liver oil preparations, etc., from chemists has been considerably reduced, while the national demand for such products has increased manifold.

So far, the size of the population, its age structure, and its earning capacity have been identified as factors which in some way determine the extent of the



national demand for goods and services, but many other factors are known to influence effective demand. Experience proves beyond doubt that a predominantly rural population purchases fewer consumer goods than people residing in larger towns or cities. This fact is of considerable importance to pharmacists who wish to assess potential sales in country districts before venturing to open a new pharmacy in a rural area. National averages are usually very misleading, because they will be heavily "weighted" in favour of conditions prevailing in the towns. Australian pharmacists should remember that their country is noted for the uneven distribution of its population, and that the large proportion of Australians residing in capital cities is one of the most striking features of Australia's economic geography. Although Australia is a textbook example for modern trends in this direction, the flow of population from rural areas into the bigger towns is noticeable in almost every other country in the world. In England and Wales, for example, the size of urban communities has increased by 25% during the last 40 years; populations in the rural districts have increased by only 6% during the same period. Everywhere large pharmacies are concentrated in the larger towns. Nevertheless, the following figures show that the number of shops selling chemists' wares, toilet goods, cameras, photographic films and accessories in Great Britain varies in proportion to population density. There are more shops per million of population in the larger towns than there are in the smaller communities.

**Number of Pharmacies, Drugstores, Etc., Per Million Population. (G.B., 1950.)**

	Number of Shops
Large towns .....	412
Medium-sized towns .....	384
Remainder .....	315
Total .....	362

About 305 pharmacies (85% of all shops within the group) serve one million of the population in Great Britain, as compared with 337 in Australia. Higher population density means a higher level of consumer demand. Populations in towns with 100,000 inhabitants or more represent 40% of the total in the U.K., while almost 55% of Australia's population lives in the capital cities of the various States. The following table indicates regional differences:—

**Proportion of Population Residing in Capital Cities.**

Australia: 1952.		
State		%
Capital Territory .....	93.9	
South Australia .....	61.0	
Victoria .....	59.1	
Western Australia .....	56.3	
Northern Territory .....	49.3	
New South Wales .....	47.4	
Queensland .....	37.6	
Tasmania .....	30.2	
Total .....	54.3	

Technical and scientific progress is yet another factor which determines demand. Vitamin preparations would never enjoy the popularity they do today without the findings of medical research in regard to the therapeutic value of vitamins and their effectiveness in prophylactic treatment. Similarly, the acclamation of sunlight as an essential factor for positive health has given a direct stimulus to the ever-increasing demand for sunburn and sun-tan products. Moreover, few will underestimate the power of advertising in commerce as an established method for stimulating demand. In-

deed, the trade in proprietary medicines is almost exclusively dependent on the success of this medium. Advertising makes the public more health conscious, and leads to certain economic and social advantages, notwithstanding that its emphasis on the value of self-medication may sometimes lead to serious complication. It would be wrong and entirely unjustifiable to reject advertising on ethical grounds because of the shortcomings of some unscrupulous advertisers. The campaign for the immunisation against diphtheria and the publication of such periodicals as "Family Doctor" in Britain or "Family" in the United States help to increase the demand for pharmaceutical goods and services in the best interests of public health.

Changes in fashions and tastes are invariably followed by corresponding changes in demand. Why has the demand for hairpins declined, despite an increase in the size of the population? The answer is a simple one. Fashion has changed the hair style of women, and women with short hair are more likely to require hair perms than hair pins. Similarly, the "low neckline" stimulates the demand for foundation creams and powders.

Some of the remaining factors which determine the demand for pharmaceutical services are sickness rates, general changes in the state of trade and changes in the price of other commodities. It is not always sufficiently appreciated that the pharmacist is in competition with every trader in the community. Cheaper television sets mean fewer sales of expensive cameras. Every customer has limited resources, which he allocates to get maximum benefit. He has his own scale of preferences, arranging all his wants in order of priority based on present market values. A decrease in the price of one commodity completely alters the arrangement of his priority list. Sickness rates are highest during the winter, and vary according to the age and sex structure of the population. Women have a higher sickness rate than men, and married women at work have a rate higher than housewives.

Most of these observations appear to be somewhat academic to practising pharmacists, but their practical importance cannot be stressed too much. The causes which bring about changes in demand should be studied with understanding, especially by those who venture for the first time into the uncharted and dangerous seas of business. Changes in demand necessitate corresponding changes in the volume of stock carried, in the amount of capital invested, in the actual goods selected for displays and sales promotion, and in the type of the services to be provided. Never in all its history has business been static. Profits have always been the reward for a dynamic personality in a dynamic world. Action alone, however, is not sufficient; action must be based on sound judgment.

## PHARMACEUTICAL DEFENCE LIMITED ANNUAL ELECTION

It is hereby notified that an ELECTION will be held to fill TWO ORDINARY VACANCIES on the Board of Directors of Pharmaceutical Defence Limited, and to elect an AUDITOR on the 24th day of November, 1954. The retiring Directors are Frederick Norman Pleasance, of Melbourne, and Cuthbert Charles Wallis, of Mitcham. Monday, the 1st day of November, 1954, has been appointed as the day of nomination. Nomination papers of candidates for the offices of Director or Auditor must be lodged or delivered by post with the Secretary at the registered office of the Company, 360 Swanston Street, Melbourne, before 4 o'clock in the afternoon of the day fixed for nomination. In the event of more candidates being nominated than there are vacancies, a POLL will be taken on the 24th day of November, 1954.

V. G. MORIESON, Returning Officer.

Melbourne, September 30, 1954.

# Kodak Travelling Scholarship

The following summary of work undertaken in the United Kingdom and European countries by Mr. J. G. Manning, holder of the first Kodak Travelling Scholarship, valued at £1000, has been submitted by Mr. Manning to the Federal Council of Pharmaceutical Societies of Australia.

## University College Hospital.

Four and a half months were spent in the pharmacy department of this hospital. Mr. T. D. Whittet, Chief Pharmacist, was most helpful in arranging a period of four weeks in each department. Excellent experience was gained in tablet making, sterile work (on a very large scale) and galenical manufacture.

## Diploma of Biochemical Analysis.

Lectures in this course were attended two nights a week. They proved most interesting. No difficulties were encountered with the theoretical and practical exams.

## Bloomsbury Square Library.

A few days have been spent in this library, where Miss A. Lothian has shown me the systems of index. The impression gained was that it is an excellent library and very efficiently staffed and run.

## Western Ophthalmic Hospital, London.

Six weeks were spent here doing a locum. Eye drops, ointments et alia pertaining to eyes were handled in large quantities. Good organisation. Main emphasis on the sterility of all drops and dropper bottles, which are used exclusively.

## Election of Council Members of the Society.

This meeting is an annual event, and was attended to hear the candidates' policy speeches. A most interesting meeting for a newcomer. Attendance was extremely poor, in all about 60, which is extremely low for a city as big as London, which harbours so many pharmacists.

After the speeches I was asked to give a brief summary of our own apprenticeship systems in Australia.

The policy speeches were all in favour of new apprenticeship and training systems. All who spoke showed marked dissatisfaction with the present system.

## Gaddum Lectures at Bloomsbury Square.

A series of lectures given by Prof. Gaddum, of Edinburgh, on history of synthetic drugs were attended. They were most amusing and very interesting.

## Houses of Parliament.

A most interesting morning was spent with Sir Hugh Linstead, who showed me over both the Lords and the Commons, after which lunch was then taken in the members' dining-room. I was very grateful to Sir Hugh for giving me this opportunity of penetrating so far into the Houses.

## Scandinavian Pharmacy Conference.

This conference was attended in Copenhagen in June. (See July-August edition of Australian Pharmacy Journal.)

Hospitality accorded to my wife and myself was overwhelming.

Many pharmacies, both retail and hospital, were visited whilst there. All of these were of the highest possible standard.

The Pharmacy School is a very imposing and modern building in which students must receive a first class training to maintain the high standard of the profession throughout Denmark.

Other places visited: D.A.K. Research Labs.; Research Labs. and Offices of Scandinavian Pharmacopoeia Commission.

Scandinavian pharmacy ranks undoubtedly among the finest in the world. There is much to learn there.

## Unqualified Ownership of Pharmacies.

This perhaps is the greatest loophole of the profession in Great Britain. The number of pharmacies in England owned by unqualified people is alarming, and statistics show that this number is increasing. During the last three months whilst working in retail at different places about four of these shops have been worked in where the pharmacist is merely a legal necessity in the form of an ornament.

One can see in the near future the extinction of privately owned pharmacies owned by a pharmacist and the whole retail business being managed by companies of "moneyed" people in power.

## Boots Ltd., Nottingham.

A day was spent in Nottingham inspecting the enormous factories of this firm. They are perhaps the largest pharmaceutical manufacturers in the country.

The plant at Beeston alone covers 264 acres. It is indeed a wonderful organisation, and they possess many excellent retail pharmacies, despite my bias against company pharmacy.

## Garden Party, Buckingham Palace.

Mr. Carpenter, Managing Director of Kodak's in Britain, was instrumental in obtaining for my wife and I an invitation to this function.

My wife and I were presented to the Duke of Edinburgh, who was keenly interested in hearing about the Kodak Travelling Scholarship.

## Continental Pharmacy.

Pharmacies were visited in Germany, Austria, Switzerland and Belgium. The pharmacies were all of good standard, but language difficulties proved to be the main obstacle.

## Scottish Pharmacy.

Two weeks were spent in Scotland, and the pharmacies I should say are perhaps better in Scotland than in England, in that they seem to be on a higher ethical plane.

At Kelso, in Scotland, a pharmacy run by Mr. H. T. Thomas is fully equipped with a very modern biochemical laboratory, sterile department. The work carried out here is most varied and interesting, and the establishment is quite unique.

I have decided not to go to America, as passages are practically impossible for about three months, and Mr. Thomas offered me the chance to work for him in Kelso.

Research work is being carried out up there in which I am also going to assist.

So for the next six months until I return home to Australia my address shall be: C/o J. M. Massey & Co., 15 The Square, Kelso, Roxburgh, Scotland

My wife and I sail for Australia in April next year, arriving in Sydney about end of May, 1955.

# The Draper of Delft

By F.H.B.

At the outset it must be said that this short article is not directly or wholly concerned with the province of pharmacy. In these days, when specialisation has become a necessity, it is all too easy to lose sight of the dependence of the many branches of science and natural history one upon the other. This interdependence applies to pharmacy and medicine with particular force. With this in mind, the outstanding work of van Leeuwenhoek in its relation to the sphere of pharmacy (through microscopy, biology and the first faint stirrings of bacteriology) can be properly evaluated. If, as we are told "Genius is an infinite capacity for taking pains," here is indeed a genius.

In the year 1632, at Delft, in Holland, was born Antony van Leeuwenhoek, destined to give to science the first serious studies in microscopical research. Antony was the fifth child in a family of seven, and at the age of 16, necessity demanded that he be taught a trade, and to Amsterdam he was sent, there to be apprenticed to a linen draper. In a short time he gained proficiency as a draper and was very soon promoted to bookkeeper and cashier in the business. But Leeuwenhoek decided to become his own master and to this end he returned to Delft, borrowed 5000 florins with which to buy a house and shop, and set up in business as a draper.

From these preliminary remarks it will be seen that Leeuwenhoek had little scientific training or classical education, and only such time as his leisure afforded—being busy selling silks and linens for a livelihood during the day. This then is the man who rose to be a Fellow of the Royal Society, whom Dobell refers to as "the Father of Bacteriology," the man whose genius showed how the microscope could serve man in the pursuit of scientific knowledge.

## Leeuwenhoek's Microscopes.

The compound microscope which existed in van Leeuwenhoek's day was an imperfect instrument, subject to many errors and giving a distorted, often coloured image at any high magnification. Leeuwenhoek therefore decided to contrive his own microscope. How he made, ground and polished his lenses is a matter for conjecture, since he left no record of this part of his work. It is said, however, that he learned glass-blowing by watching a professional glass-blower at a fair at Delft, and then going home and practising the art himself. As regards grinding and polishing, proficiency in this could have been acquired whilst he was in Amsterdam, the home of gem-cutting and polishing. One thing is certain and that is that van Leeuwenhoek knew much about glass and its manipulation.

Well aware of the imperfections of the 17th century compound microscope, van Leeuwenhoek concentrated on making a simple microscope having a lens of very short focus, in effect a high power magnifying glass. A lens of about  $\frac{1}{8}$  inch diameter, having a strong curve, was mounted between two flat metal plates, each pierced with a small corresponding aperture to accommodate the lens. A screw adjustment operated a mounting device upon which the specimen to be examined had been affixed (sometimes with a fine glue, sometimes adhering by its own power). By turning the screw the object under examination could be moved either towards or away from the lens, which was fixed. (The modern compound microscope with its fixed staging and movable optical system, of course, uses exactly the opposite system.) The focal length of these tiny lenses was very short—the longest focus among the collection of van Leeuwenhoek's microscopes in the possession of the Royal Society of London is  $\frac{1}{5}$ th inch, giving a magnification of 40 diameters, while the lens of shortest focal length in the same collection is

$\frac{1}{20}$ th inch, equivalent to a magnification of 160 diameters.

## His Researches.

Leeuwenhoek's researches and papers have an astonishingly wide range—his discoveries impinge on practically the whole realm of natural history, his findings have laid the foundations for advancement in many spheres of scientific activity. In the field of zoology he was the first to observe and record the existence of wheel-animalcules (Rotifera), noting the ciliary wreath as "two wheels thickset with teeth as the wheel of a watch." His attention was also particularly directed to their power of retaining vitality almost to the point of complete dessication.

Van Leeuwenhoek's is the earliest recorded observation of the common green alga, *Spirogyra*, referred to in his papers as "green streaks, spirally wound, serpent-wise and orderly arranged."

His reports also include observations on the existence of what he refers to as "tiny worms" in water and in human saliva, and the first representation of bacteria is to be found in a paper sent to the Royal Society in 1683. Other mounted specimens reported on by van Leeuwenhoek include the embryo of cochineal "taken from the egg, in which the limbs and horns are conspicuous"; the eye of a fly (which he notes is compound); embryo oysters; slice of the wood of a lime-tree, "where the vessels conveying the sap are cut transversely"; the optic nerve of a fly. The microscopic structure of chalk and of clay were also reported on. But possibly his greatest observation was the existence and structure of the red-blood corpuscles. This undoubtedly laid down much of the foundation of modern medicine for it pointed the way to the later researches of Pasteur and Koch.

## His Connection With the Royal Society.

Almost all of van Leeuwenhoek's papers were published in the Philosophical Transactions of The Royal Society. The publication of the life work of a Dutchman in the Transactions of an English society is sufficiently unusual to warrant explanation. The first secretary of the Royal Society, at that time in its infancy, was Dr. Oldenburg, who had caused to be published an account of a microscope made by Divini, an Italian. This account was read by a certain Dr. de Graaf, of Delft, who, being a fellow-townsmen of van Leeuwenhoek, wrote to Dr. Oldenburg to tell him of "a certain most ingenious person here, named Leeuwenhoek, who has devised microscopes which far surpass those we have hitherto seen, manufactured by Eustachio Divini." Later, letters to the Royal Society from Constantijn Huygens, poet and diplomatist, were written confirming the surpassing excellence of van Leeuwenhoek's microscopes and the work he was doing. Thereupon van Leeuwenhoek was invited to send his papers to the Royal Society, and continued doing so for most of his life.

In the year 1680, when van Leeuwenhoek was 48 years old, he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society, which he regarded as "the greatest honour in the world." His diploma was delivered to him at Delft in a silver box, which was engraved with the Royal Society's arms. During the whole of his lifetime and while contributing 112 papers to the Royal Society, he never visited England, preferring to work quietly at Delft.

It was in this same year (1680) that he discovered and reported on the minute globular structure of yeast particles and also described the differences in the structure of monocotyledonous and dicotyledonous stems.

As has been previously mentioned, van Leeuwenhoek left no record of how he made and polished the tiny



lenses he used in constructing his microscopes. A letter written by him to an eminent contemporary, Leibnitz, in 1715, throws some light on his attitude to the subject:

"As to your idea of encouraging young men to polish glass—as it were to start a school of glass-polishing—I do not myself see that it would be of much use. Quite a number who had time on their hands at Leyden became keen on polishing glasses, owing to my discoveries; indeed there were three masters of that art in that town, who instructed students who were interested in such things. But what was the result of their labours? Nothing at all, so far as I have learnt."

Certainly no other worker of the period even remotely approached the technical perfection of van Leeuwenhoek and his work both as technician and observer stands as a monument to "an infinite capacity for taking pains."

## THE PROBLEM OF INERTIA

By Phil Glanzer.

Science knows "inertia" as that property which causes moving objects to continue to move, and keeps stationary objects in a state of rest.

Consider our own habits. When we are busy, it is perfectly natural and normal for us to keep on being busy. Our bodies and minds as a mechanism are in motion, and it takes a very real, though not always conscious, effort to check ourselves and stop. Similarly, if we have been inactive for awhile, it is equally hard to get going. The difficulty of making a change is in direct ratio to the intensity of either condition, whether it be activity or inactivity.

A sales person who is busy finds it easy to greet people and show merchandise. Although this is a fine condition, it isn't always possible for him to remain occupied in this way. And this is when the problem arises. It becomes increasingly difficult to start working again after a period of doing nothing. Mental and physical processes have dozed off, so to speak, and any interruption is unwelcome.

Under these circumstances, the service which patrons receive deteriorates—the attention given to them lacks eagerness and vitality. Customers can sense this disinterestedness, and may, as a result, experience a lack of confidence not only in the sales person but in his merchandise as well. Furthermore, there is always the danger of losing the sale through lack of the necessary enthusiasm to "clinch" the customer at the proper time.

One solution is to ask for or assume certain responsibilities with which to keep reasonably busy at all times. Certain types of stock-keeping, for example, can be done on the floor between times—and can be made distinctly advantageous to the store, as well as to the person who does it, improving both the appearance of the department and its efficiency.

Customer record-keeping is also a valuable duty for odd moments of the day—lists for mailings or telephone calls can be prepared that are indispensable for promoting special card days and occasions, for special sales.

Many other activities are also available to the person who makes a practice of thinking on the job—any of them infinitely more profitable than watching the clock.

The thing for us to keep in mind is that the real purpose of keeping busy is to avoid inactive inertia—promoting sustained activity as insurance of real and effective service when the next customer appears.

## RECEIVED AT COUNTRY PHARMACIES

"Could you please give me summing to relief. No sleeping to well. No happy alec (happyatite!) hat hall. Swising from the stomix more than the nose."

"Gremelin Cream for sciaticia."  
—Adrenalin Cream supplied.

## THE PROBLEM OF THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED

### Summary of Findings of a Survey By the Victorian Employers' Federation.

Failure to place 2,100 physically disabled people in jobs has cost Victoria more than £5 million over the last five years.

And another £4½ million will be wasted over the next five years unless physically handicapped people are given work.

This is one of the findings of a survey just completed by the Victorian Employers' Federation into the problem of placing physically handicapped people in suitable employments.

The story of the investigation and the conclusions the Federation came to are published in a report, "Employment of the Physically Handicapped."

The report says that the 2,100 people had been brought to a stage where they could have been usefully employed, but they could not find the jobs. Organisations that were formed to help them were not doing enough.

About 10,300 other physically handicapped people were found employment, and their saving to the community amounted to more than £7½ million.

The cost of nursing them back to health and training them for new, suitable jobs was only about £3½ million.

The report shows that physically handicapped people are an asset to industry, and many of them can perform work better than people with normal faculties.

Employers' Federation investigators found that there was co-ordination lacking between medical men, rehabilitation departments, and employment organisations in placing the disabled people in jobs.

The Commonwealth Employment Service, a key organisation, had failed to develop its service for the physically disabled, and it could be held responsible for the big waste of money.

Many associations which had been looking for labour had never even heard of the Commonwealth Employment Service's physically handicapped section. Only five out of 20 associations, representing 10,000 employers, were aware that the section existed.

The report also shows that if there had been more compensation cases eligible under the Social Services Act Victoria would have been saved £1 million in compensation claims.

Over the last five years 420,000 worker's compensation cases drew £11 million in compensation in Victoria. Of these, 12,500 were long-term patients, and spent an average of five and a half months away from work. They received a total of nearly £3½ million in claims.

But after hospital treatment not one of them went through the rehabilitation of the Social Services Department. If they had attended rehabilitation courses, the majority would have gone back to work much sooner, and £1 million would have been saved in compensation payments.

Another problem uncovered by the investigators was how to handle physically handicapped children under the age of 16. The Education Department told the Federation's research men that 20,000 of the present school population had physical disabilities. By 1960 the number would have risen to about 26,500.

But these children cannot get rehabilitation help until they are 16, unless it comes from charitable organisations which already cannot cope with the demand.

Most of the children leave school, are classed as permanent invalids, and start drawing benefits.

The report reached these conclusions:—

Existing organisations interested in the physically disabled will have to have better co-ordination.

The rehabilitation clauses of the Social Services Act should be extended to embrace more people.

The job-placement field for physically disabled people should be thoroughly investigated and developed.

If these things are not done, the huge waste of money will continue.





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# The Soap Eater and Other Reminiscences

By Rex Howarth, Ph.C. (M.P.S., Lond.)

My Master's Pharmacy was situated in a Cathedral town; immediately outside its ornate entrance was the market square. The atmosphere on Monday mornings was one of cloistered calm but rose on a crescendo of activity throughout the week until Friday brought to the market place a forest of canvas booths which, on a winter's evening, billowed in the pale yellow glow of a varied collection of lamps and flares. The crowds shuffled over the cobbles and took their choice from goods ranging from the humble cabbage for threepence to genuine (?) solid gold watches for six shillings.

A large proportion of the city's population flowed through my master's pharmacy at one time or another. It was a large establishment, dignified with its chequered floor and mellow mahogany fittings. Rows of gold lettered bottles were ranged above deep bays of tiny drawers each of which bore a mystic legend on a recessed ivory plate. Some acknowledgment to progress had been made and electricity installed, but the dominant feature of the counter was still the curving gas jets. Each gas standard was disguised by a pyramid of glass shelves upon which were displayed goods reflecting that morning's mood of the assistant whose province was the yard of counter between one display and the next. So, if No. 1 felt a little dyspeptic, his early morning routine would consist of dusting the glass shelves and building upon them an imposing edifice of the better known digestive correctives. If the bunions of No. 2 were troubling him, the odds were that his display would reflect his agony and be resplendent with bunion pads and fiery liquids or salves for the extraction of corns.

We were a happy family on the whole—the boss, his four assistants and myself, the humble apprentice. There was, however, a certain state of "cold warfare" between No. 1 and No. 2. The boss, no fool in business, paid a small commission on the weekly total in each assistant's till. As salesmanship began with the ability to get the customer, the rivalry in this direction was very intense. The occasional customer strolling in during the quiet periods was probably not a little disconcerted to see a long lean assistant leering at him from one dim recess between the gas standards and another apparition striving to gain his attention from the next compartment. The dental plates of No. 1 frequently slipped over his lower jaw in these moments of stress and the pince-nez of No. 2 wobbled alarmingly. Often this rivalry defeated its purpose and the alarmed customer veered to No. 3.

No. 3 was a likeable little fellow but subject to acute attacks of hay-fever. At the beginning of one violent attack I remember him sneezing violently and hitting his chin on the counter, whereupon he sank to the floor suffering from concussion.

The fourth member of the group was the dispenser, capable but "unqualified." He had sat for the C and D once, failed, and had not tried again. I was always assured of a friendly welcome in the dispensary and owe much of my now useless knowledge on pill, plaster and suppository technique to his unfailing help. He was a storehouse of odd information; the best colourings and perfume to use in fish-bait; how to blend powders and greasepaint for converting pallid Englishmen into Red Indians for the local Dramatic Society; the best solution to use for the diminishing of dog nuisance on the shop front.

Listening to the counter trade from the sanctuary of the dispensary, he would hear someone ask for camphor and, to my juvenile delight, mutter: "Is that what you camphor?" A request for Marmite would elicit the retort: "If Pa would," while an unsuspecting customer saying: "Chamomile, please," would bring

forth the obvious "I can't walk that far." The dispenser and I differed in one thing—the amount of honey which should reasonably be consumed between one stocktaking period and the next. Honey is an excellent energiser for a flagging apprentice; the stock was kept in a large earthenware jar and when stock was low (a constant state of affairs!) it was necessary to use a long handled spatula. The dispenser had the idea of hiding this, but a strip of hardwood, whittled down and smoothed with sandpaper, served the purpose. Variation in diet was afforded by pieces of flake manna and spoonfuls of a prune confection which was one of the boss's specialities.

The introduction of vitamins into medical confections was a God-send. Tins of "Vitamin Toffee" by the gross—each piece separately wrapped! This racket required organisation and my accomplice was the Porter's boy. It was his job to notify me when two favourable factors were in conjunction: (a) the arrival of a new consignment of toffee; (b) the disappearance of the Porter into the nearby saloon bar.

Each tin of toffee would be expertly opened, a piece extracted from each tin, and by the time the Porter had quenched his thirst the consignment would be pristine in its renovated wrappings. Most reprehensible conduct we must agree yet, in retrospect, I don't think I owe the Boss much. He paid me half-a-crown for a 56 hour week during my first year with a doubling up each year of my three years' apprenticeship.

My personal encounters with the Boss were rare. The first one occurred during my first week, which was spent dusting interminable rows of drug bottles. As I went I smelled the contents. The "Liquor Ammon. Fort" proved too much for me and for a long time I was able to convince him I was dying. After chiding me he showed me the correct approach to the tasting and smelling of an unfamiliar substance. I remember he used "Pulv. Asafetida" (sold to the clients as "Devil's Dung"). My immediate comment was: "It tastes like horse manure."

"Young man," he said, with the overpowering dignity of a Master Pharmacist, "you have the advantage . . . I have never eaten it."

During the early days most of my time was spent in the cool stone-walled cellar. Here, perched on a high stool, I weighed and wrapped the innumerable drugs in everyday use into convenient packs for counter sales. These ranged from Saffron, a few grains in an envelope, to 14 lb. bags of Mag. Sulph. Vet.

The great day came when I was allowed to venture forth behind the great counter and attempt my first pharmaceutical sales. Of course the whole thing was planned. No. 1 steered me towards an odd little man standing patiently beneath a rusty bowler hat two sizes too large for him. He and I could just see one another over the width of counter.

"Yes please," I enquired nervously.

"I want some soap," came his reply.

"What sort of soap would you like?" I asked.

"Any sort'll do me," came the answer.

I knew all about soaps. Had I not carted tons up from the cellar to the stock shelf? There was a magnificent selection—curd, primrose, Castile (white and mottled), carbolic and Brown Windsor. I chose a bar of the latter, and having carefully wrapped it in white demi, sealed the ends of the parcel with red sealing wax. I took the money and handed the work of art over the counter. To my horror the customer promptly started eating the lot—paper, sealing wax and all. The suppressed giggles of the staff brought me round and I fled to the cellar to hide my discomfiture. I attended to the little man many times after that. He came in



every Friday night when the clamour of the market was at its worst; with morbid curiosity I took him through the whole range of flavours, even through scented toilet soaps. Not once did he demur or express distaste!

When the strangeness of counter work wore off I turned my attention to high pressure salesmanship. To boost turnover the Boss instituted an incentive whereby a customer taking three of the same item received a discount of 10%. I received, as I thought, a God-sent opportunity. A stately lady, a mother of Generals, sailed towards me.

"Two belladonna breast plasters, young man."

Ever bright, I countered with: "If you take three, Madam, I can let you have 10% discount."

"Certainly, certainly young man—providing that you can tell me what to do with the third."

On another occasion a worried female leaned over the counter and in a hoarse whisper asked: "Are Blanks Pills any good?"

Frankly, I had never heard of them, so took my cue from a stock phrase of the other salesmen:

"Excellent," I replied. "I have tried them myself."

Later the scandalised No. 1 explained that the pills in question were "female" pills of reputed abortifacient qualities.

And so the panorama of a delightful apprenticeship flashes by with the revelation of these few highlights and so many untold. Now, with orderly shelves packed with proprietaries and "ethicals"; with all household drugs factory packed; with the romantic drugs of the old B.P.s replaced by chemo-therapeutic miracles, I wonder if the modern apprentice finds the same arts and mysteries with which to conjure. I think he does; the Art of Pharmacy will always have its allure, though on different planes with each succeeding generation.

## PHARMACY IN SWEDEN, ESPECIALLY STOCKHOLM

### Summary.

The retailing of drugs and medicines in Sweden is restricted to qualified pharmacists approved and licensed by the Government. The manufacture and wholesale distribution of drugs is also confined to pharmacists and other qualified persons. Traditionally, the Swedish pharmaceutical service is based on Government concession. When a pharmacy becomes vacant, the best qualified applicant receives a personal concession which he retains until the age of 67, when he must surrender his privilege in favour of a retirement pension.

The Service is supervised by the Pharmacy Bureau of the Royal Medical Board. All pharmacies are inspected annually by a provincial or city medical officer and every third year by pharmaceutical inspectors in the service of the Board. The retail price of drugs and medicines is regulated by the Board, which issues a price list annually.

Considerable inroads have been made recently into the pharmaceutical monopoly. Increased demands for supervision have brought about a close regulation and control of the management of the pharmacies. The surplus net profits from the sale of drugs are now required to be paid into a State-administered fund, the proceeds of which are used to lower the price of medicines. The Government's share in the dispensing of drugs will increase still further when the compulsory sickness insurance scheme takes effect. Then a major portion of the retail cost of prescription drugs will be paid out of the general revenue. The pharmaceutical system has recently been reviewed by a Government Committee, chiefly for the purpose of finding new methods of dispensing drugs, which would lead to a lowering of prices.—Extract from an article published in the "British and Overseas Pharmacist," April, 1954.

## SUPPLY OF METHYLPENTYNOL

The need for closer voluntary control of publicised medicaments, recommended by Dr. Bryant (p. 91), might well be emphasised. Recommendations by the Society's Council necessarily take some time to draw up; meanwhile new drugs appear overnight, and surely entail discretion in their sale as a professional obligation, irrespective of any prompting. To seek legal enforcement by regulation is a tendency to which our generation is far too prone, and I do not believe that we should be too eager to schedule drugs merely because a few people misuse them. Thanks to a handful of journalists, the true position of methylpentynol has been obscured. It is primarily a sleep inducer, and has already been widely used for that purpose. Some hospitals are now using it to allay apprehension before unpleasant minor surgical or diagnostic procedures, where it seems to be very effective. But to talk of "confidence" as the journalists have done is nonsense. Such "confidence" is comparable to the "courage" some people derive from alcohol, and really is a blunting of the critical faculty and edge of perception, nothing more. I must add that some journalists have made the distinction. One death has been reported from America (Cares, Amer. J. Clin. Path., 1953, 23, 129) where 4.5 to 6 grammes was taken with suicidal intent. A police surgeon (Sinton, Lancet, 1954, 2, 242) has reported some effects of the drug on fitness to drive a car, as interpreted by the standard police tests for intoxication. One subject showed mild intoxication after ingesting 2.5 gm., but seven volunteers were perfectly fit to drive after 1 gm., and showed no symptoms of intoxication. It is probably true that, only when taken in unreasonable quantities, particularly in conjunction with alcoholic beverages, does methylpentynol become a menace to law and order. It would be a great pity if so promising a drug were to suffer discredit.

—Peter Cooper, Bristol, August 6, 1954. From "The Pharmaceutical Journal," August 14, 1954.

## TETRACYCLINE—NEW ANTIBIOTIC

A report on the treatment, with tetracycline, of 32 patients with miscellaneous infections showed this wide-spectrum antibiotic to be as efficacious as the two chemically related products chlortetracycline (Aureomycin) and oxytetracycline (Terramycin). Given to 217 healthy male subjects in dosage of 2 Gm. of tetracycline daily for three days, nausea, vomiting and diarrhoea occurred in 12 subjects, while four exhibited apparent allergic reactions. Tablets of the drug caused more minor reactions than did capsules prepared from the same batch of drug. Following multiple doses of tetracycline, there appears to be an accumulation of the drug in the blood serum. Tetracycline is more soluble than chlortetracycline, and under usual test conditions it is more stable than chlortetracycline or oxytetracycline.

(Putman, L. E., Hendricks, F. D., and Welch, H., Antibiotics and Chemotherapy, 3, 1183 (1953).

—Published in the "Journal of the American Pharmaceutical Association," March, 1954.

## COUMARIN OUTLAWED IN FOOD

Any food product containing coumarin is adulterated within the meaning of the Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act, according to a Food and Drug Administration ruling of March 5. The F.D.A. states that it adopted this policy on the basis of pharmacological investigations conducted by manufacturers of coumarin which showed it has toxic properties. Coincident with this announcement, F.D.A. approved an amendment to the definitions and standards of identity for cacao products to prohibit the use of coumarin as an optional added substance for flavouring purposes.—Extract from "Drug and Cosmetic Industry," April, 1954.



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# Pharmacy in Mauritius

A. Wan Sai Cheong, B.Pharm., Ph.C.

Reprinted from "The Malayan Pharmaceutical Journal."

Mauritius is a British colony in the Indian Ocean about 1500 miles from Cape Town and about 3500 miles from Singapore. It is 40 miles long, 28 miles wide, egg shaped, and about 750 square miles in area. This is about three times the area of Singapore, and the population is just over half a million.

The island was first discovered by the Arabs in their early voyages, and then again in 1505 by the Portuguese. They only used the island as a source of fresh water and food, and at the same time introduced some animals. In 1598 the Dutch landed in the island which they named Mauritius after Count Maurice of Nassau, their stadtholder, and set up a colony. This became mainly a convict settlement, but the island was abandoned when the convicts mutinied. The island remained deserted until 1715, when the French took possession of it and called it the Ile de France. The colony developed rapidly, and sugar and spices such as nutmeg and clove were cultivated. The British captured the island in 1810 in order to put a stop to the activities of the pirates and privateers based on the island and who were plaguing the East India Company's ships. The island became officially British after the Treaty of Versailles in 1814, and was given back the name of Mauritius. Due to the strong French influence, the population is bilingual, English and French being taught equally in the schools. In addition everybody speaks "creole," which is a sort of pidgin French, and the various Asian groups speak their own dialects.

Pharmacy in Mauritius is based to a certain extent on the English pattern, and does not go very far back. It is still very young, and at the moment seems to be in a state of arrested growth. The pharmacies must all be under the supervision of a pharmacist duly registered. There is no restriction on the licensing of premises, and a pharmacist may open a shop at any time. The general practitioners do not own or control any dispensaries, all prescriptions going to the chemist.

In order to be registered as a pharmacist, or obtain a commission as it is known in Mauritius, one must either possess a British qualification or the local diploma in pharmacy. The snag is that there is no school of pharmacy in the island. There is in fact no institution for higher education, as the number of prospective students does not warrant the expense of setting up such an institution. The would-be pharmacists have to study on their own and rely on private coaching. The only way to the diploma is to serve a long apprenticeship in a shop and study in the evenings and during the week-ends. All students of pharmacy must register with the Medical Department, and they can only do so after passing the preliminary examination in English, French, Latin, Physics and Mathematics. The level is about that of Standard 7 of Singapore. The student must then serve a four-year apprenticeship before he can sit for the intermediate examination. The subjects are chemistry, biology, pharmaceuticals and pharmacognosy. The successful candidate is now known as an assistant pharmacist, and he may take the finals after another two years' work in the shop. The syllabus then comprises organic chemistry, pharmaceuticals, with particular reference to the vaccines, antitoxins and toxins of the B.P. and pharmacognosy. The Examination Board consists of the Director of Medical Services, another doctor, two pharmacists with British qualifications, and the Science Master of the Royal College. After passing the examination, the candidate then applies to the Governor for a commission to practise. Practically all

the pharmacists, whether locally or overseas trained, are in retail business. There is only one Government chemist in hospital service at present.

Apart from the Dangerous Drugs Ordinance, which is very strict, there is practically no other pharmaceutical legislation and at present no modern poisons ordinance. Every year the pharmacist has to submit to the Director of Medical Services his estimates of his dangerous drugs requirements for the following year; after adjustments by the Medical Department the figures are referred to Geneva and an import licence finally issued. This usually means that the pharmacist has to wait for about two years for his supplies. Barbiturates and sulpha drugs can be bought in any amount over the counter and without having to sign any poison register at all. The Therapeutic Substances Act is unknown, and there is a free sale of antibiotics. All this will seem criminally lax to those who are used to the rigid control exercised in Great Britain. Provisions, however, already exist for controlling the sale of poisons, but the ordinances are quite old and have never been brought up to date; the poisons list is consequently very short and hopelessly out of date. The older pharmacists are quite content to leave things as they are. What is really needed is the setting up of a Pharmacy Board with a group of energetic pharmacists, willing to raise the profession from the stagnation it has got into, and to press for proper legislation.

Very little manufacture is carried out locally, due mainly to the limited market and to the high cost of importing machinery and raw materials. There is a private firm making yeast tablets, and the Government is also tableting yeast for distribution to the schools. The hospital pharmacy is most inadequately equipped for manufacture, and trained staff is lacking too. Apart from stock mixtures, almost all other preparations are imported from England.

The pharmacies are mostly owned by pharmacists, and have a staff of four or five. There are about 25 pharmacies in Mauritius, with nearly half of them situated in the capital, Port Louis. In fact, the number of businesses is limited by the shortage of pharmacists, and only recently one shop had to close down due to the death of the pharmacist-owner who could not be replaced. The pharmacies deal in drugs only, and do not sell any toilet or cosmetic requisites apart from a few items. All the work is taken up in dispensing, and of course the over-the-counter sales are very high. This leads inevitably to self-medication, and it is quite usual for the patients to come to the pharmacist first, and only to the doctor as a final recourse.

The public in Mauritius has great faith in proprietary names, and is unwilling to accept the same drugs manufactured by another firm or the official preparations. Consequently the pharmacist has to carry a large stock of the same drugs from different firms. On account of its former ties with France, French qualified doctors are allowed to practise in Mauritius. These doctors naturally prescribe the French proprietaries. The French are quite well known for their propensity to turn out endless proprietaries which are very often variations of the same active constituents. A doctor prescribes one of them a few times and, more often than not, forgets all about the drug later on when the pharmacist has imported a stock. These proprietaries in fact constitute most of the dead stock in a pharmacy.

The turnover of the business is quite good, being in the region of about \$10,000 per month for a fairly busy



pharmacy. There is at present no health scheme in Mauritius, but some of the Members of the Legislative Council have been pressing for such a scheme. There are many snags to be overcome before a health scheme can be carried out; not least of all is the availability of a pharmaceutical service especially in the rural areas and outlying villages. With the present conditions it is difficult to see where the pharmacists will come from. There are less than six people studying in England, and in Mauritius rarely more than one candidate a year is successful, and quite often it is a blank year.

One interesting feature of pharmacy in Mauritius is that the pharmacists who qualified in England and possess the Diploma in Biochemical Analysis are providing a biochemical analysis service for the general practitioners. The Government laboratories are unable to cope with the demand, and it usually takes more than a week before the results of an analysis are known.

There is a fair amount of scope for expansion in Mauritius, and in the very near future the authorities will have to think hard on how to reduce the shortage of pharmacists and provide an adequate service to an increasingly health-conscious population. The setting up of a school of pharmacy with full-time course of study is very much to be hoped for. With more and better trained pharmacists, the profession will then be able to play its full share in the community and do away with the state of affairs when the hospitals have to import hundreds of litres of water in the form of normal saline and isotonic glucose.

## **DANGEROUS DRUGS ACT**

### **New Regulations in U.K.**

\* Changes in Dangerous Drugs Regulations, effective from August 16, have been made by three orders, signed on July 30, and are summarised as follows in "The Pharmaceutical Journal," 14/8/54:—

The Dangerous Drugs Act, 1951 (Application), Order, 1954 (S.I., 1954, No. 1029), adds the following to the drugs which, under Part III of the Dangerous Drugs Act, 1951, may not be imported or exported, except under licence:—

Methyldesomorphine (6-methyl- $\Delta^6$ -desoxymorphine), its salts, and any preparation, admixture, extract or other substance containing any proportion of methyldesomorphine or its salts.

The Order frees the following compounds, however, from those regulations:—

The isomer of methorphan known as dextrorphan, its salts, and any preparation, admixture, extract or other substance containing any proportion of dextrorphan.

The isomer of 3-methoxy-N-methylmorphinan known as dextromethorphan, its salts, and any preparation, admixture, extract or other substance containing dextromethorphan.

N-allylnormorphine, its salts, and any preparation, admixture, extract or other substance containing any proportion of N-allylnormorphine.

The Dangerous Drugs Act, 1951 (Relaxation) Order, 1954 (S.I., 1954, No. 1030), provides that methyldesomorphine (6-methyl- $\Delta^6$ -desoxymorphine) is freed from the requirements of Section II of the Dangerous Drugs Act, 1951, which prohibits trade, etc., in new drugs. Diacetyl-N-allylnormorphine is similarly freed.

The Dangerous Drugs Regulations, 1954 (S.I., 1954, No. 1047), provide for transactions in the following compounds to be recorded in the Dangerous Drugs Register:

Methyldesomorphine (6-methyl- $\Delta^6$ -desoxymorphine), its salts, and any preparation, admixture, extract or other substance containing any proportion of methyldesomorphine or its salts.

They also free the following compounds from that requirement:—Dextrorphan, dextromethorphan.

## **SCIENCE AND HUMANITY**

The contrast between the speed of the development of nuclear explosions for destruction, which has been helped by the "massive application of physics," and the slower growth of fundamental biology, compels the abandonment, according to Professor A. Haddow in a letter to "The Times," of the illusion that biology might provide a means of abating the effect of atomic weapons. In the event of normal statecraft failing to remove the atomic menace which now must be visualised on "a terrestrial scale," Professor Haddow suggests the formation under the United Nations of a concilium of world science "representing especially physics, chemistry, biology and medicine, representative also of their nationalities, yet super-national in outlook, of an authority transcending that of the politician and with an unimpeachable primary loyalty to humanity as a whole." From such a body there might be expected a factual appraisal and an advocacy of policy of such overwhelming weight as to commend itself to the whole of the civilised world, he suggests. The proposition from such source commands consideration.—(Extract from "The Pharmaceutical Journal," April 10, 1954.)

## **PULPY KIDNEY—KILLER OF SHEEP**

When the spring growth comes away, pulpy kidney may again become active, warns Mr. J. Arundel, a Victorian Department of Agriculture veterinary officer.

Pulpy kidney is an acute, rapidly fatal disease affecting sheep of all ages and both sexes. It is found commonly on improved pastures from April to October, when there is plenty of young green feed. Lack of fibre in the feed causing a sluggish bowel seems to be one of the conditions which allows the disease to develop.

Affected lambs under 16 weeks old are usually found dead, showing no symptoms. If a flock is driven, a sick one may drop out and die in convulsions or quietly in a coma. The local veterinary officer or stock inspector will help owners examine dead lambs. When a sheep has died from pulpy kidney, a clear, straw-coloured fluid or jelly is found in the sac which holds the heart. The heart itself will have blood spots in the inside lining, and the carcass quickly rots and becomes blown.

When sheep are found dying from pulpy kidney, further deaths may be prevented by giving a 5 c.c. dose of pulpy kidney anti-toxin under the skin. This is obtainable from the local chemist or the Commonwealth Serum Laboratories, Parkville. The protection will carry the lambs over the danger period of two to three weeks.

In future years, owners are advised to prevent the disease by management and vaccination. Management involves putting the sheep into a rough paddock one day a week or yarding overnight 24 hours a week. A severe check such as marking will stop deaths for two to three weeks. Remember to burn and bury all carcasses.

Vaccinating is a more positive control. If deaths occur under six weeks of age in your district, vaccinate the ewe six weeks before lambing with 5 c.c. of pulpy kidney vaccine and again two weeks before lambing with 10 c.c. The lamb will then have an immunity for the first four or six weeks. Vaccinating the lamb at marking will usually boost immunity for a further 12 months.

Mr. Arundel advises owners whose lambs are dying and who suspect pulpy kidney to get a certain diagnosis and then use pulpy kidney anti-toxin. Next year, get in early and vaccinate.

—From "News Bulletin," No. 526 (31/8/54), issued by the Department of Agriculture, Victoria.



## *A new treatment for threadworm infestation*

'Entacyl' (piperazine adipate tablets) has been found to be a particularly effective oxyuricide. Its action is rapid.

Its taste is pleasant. Its administration is not accompanied by nausea or other side effects even in very young children.

Complete eradication is obtainable without the use of an enema.

**DOSAGE:** 1 tablet per day per year of life up to the age of six years. Over six years of age 2 tablets three times a day.

This dosage should be administered for one week.

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# The Women's Section

Correspondent: Miss A. K. Anderson.

With reference to my remarks last month, I was interested to read Mrs. Fairfax's views on the same subject, published in the N.S.W. news this month. Congratulations, Mrs. Fairfax. I hope "How About You?" will not only stimulate the N.S.W. Association members, but also stir members of all the other States, to take a more active interest in their Association and make an effort to attend the meetings regularly.

## THE WOMEN PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS' ASSOCIATION OF VICTORIA.

At our last general meeting, held at the College on September 5, the President, Miss Caird, welcomed a disappointingly small number of members to see a film on "The Colombo Plan." The film, which was developed by the committee of the "Call to the People of Australia," was shown by Mr. Charles Jacob, a Melbourne solicitor, who had kindly given up his evening to bring it, and give a commentary as it was being shown. "The Colombo Plan" was launched in 1950, the aim being to raise the standard of living in Asian countries and rid a quarter of the world of pestilence and famine. The vast resources of Australia, New Zealand, Canada and U.S.A. are now all helping to feed Asian countries, and help them to feed and educate themselves.

Under the Colombo Plan, Asian students are brought to our Universities, where they are trained as doctors, engineers, scientists, architects, agriculturists, etc., so that they can return to their own countries, and in turn, teach their own people. Trained personnel are sent to Asian countries to supervise and advise in long-range projects of building towns, railways, dams and hydro-electric schemes; as well as machinery for their projects, modern farm implements are being sent and huge areas of country are now under crops to help the countries feed themselves.

The film was tremendously interesting, showing the contrast of the primitive and very slow methods used to irrigate and till the soil for the small crops grown before the advent of "The Plan," and now the modern irrigation schemes, farm machinery and equipment that is in use. We also saw the primitive villages of the past give way to clean, modern buildings in well-planned towns, and the vast hydro-electric schemes that are already well under way to provide the Asian countries with power and light. Schools and health centres are an important addition in each town. The potential wealth of the Asian countries is immense, and with the help of the Colombo Plan countries, there is every reason to believe that they will eventually be self-supporting. It was staggering to learn that Australia and New Zealand are the only two countries of white peoples in one-quarter of the world's population!

At the conclusion of the film, Miss MacGillivray proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. Jacob for a tremendously interesting and informative evening, after which supper was served.

During the month Miss V. Kelly, while holidaying in Adelaide, was the guest of the S.A. Association at their general meeting, where she was most interested to meet the members.

Our next general meeting will be held on October 7, when the guest speaker will be Colonel Sutton, Director of the Marathon Spastic Children's Centre.

Our Xmas party this year is to be held on Wednesday, December 8. Will members make a note of that date?

On September 16, the Association had a theatre party at the Comedy to see "Dear Charles," and on October 9, there will be another theatre party at the National

Theatre, where "The White Carnation" is being produced. Proceeds of these parties will go to the Flying Doctor Service.

## THE ASSOCIATION OF WOMEN PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

The twenty-first annual meeting was held at "Science House," on September 10, at 8 p.m.

Mrs. J. Fairfax, the President, opened the meeting and extended a welcome to a new member, Miss E. Tasker. Several apologies were received. Mrs. Fairfax told members of the unfortunate accident which had happened to Mr. Cutler, who has a keen interest in the affairs of the Women Pharmaceutical Chemists, and expressed the hope that he would have a speedy recovery.

The Secretary read the report of the year's activities, which were many and varied. This year the Association has been represented at an increasing number of functions connected with pharmacy—the Queen's luncheon at the Trocadero was attended by our President; several meetings of the National Council of Women have been attended by representatives of the Association; also an afternoon given by women's organisations for Miss Elizabeth Northcott, daughter of the Governor, Lieutenant-General Sir John Northcott and Lady Northcott.

The report of the Social Secretary told of the success of the year's functions, which, unfortunately, were due mainly to the untiring efforts of a very few.

The Treasurer then presented the report and balance-sheet.

The President gave a short address, which she hoped would stir the conscience of the inactive members into renewed interest at our meetings, finishing with this small verse:

### "HOW ABOUT YOU?"

Are you an active member,  
The kind that would be missed?  
Or are you just contented  
That your name is on the list?  
Do you attend the meetings  
And mingle with the flock?  
Or do you just stay away  
And criticise our work?  
Do you ever go and visit  
A member who is sick,  
Or leave the work to just a few  
And talk about the "clique"?  
Come to the meetings often  
And help with hand and heart.  
Don't just be a member,  
But take an active part.  
Think this over, friend,  
For you know right from wrong.  
Are you an active member,  
Or do you just belong?

The Association was sorry to lose Mrs J. Fairfax as President, and Miss A. E. Belinfante, Treasurer, but welcomed Miss M. G. Sweeney, who has been a loyal worker for the Association over the past years, as the new President. The committee for 1954-55 is—

**President:** Miss M. G. Sweeney.

**Vice-Presidents:** Mrs. J. Fairfax, Mrs. J. Curtis.

**Secretary:** Miss I. J. Latham.

**Treasurer:** Miss P. Janes.

**Social Secretary:** Mrs. D. Campbell.

**Employment Secretary:** Miss Ellen Palmai.

**Committee:** Miss O. Anderson, Mrs. A. Mathinson, Miss E. Tasker.

It was then moved by Miss Latham, that the name of the Association be changed to that of "The Associa-

tion of Women Pharmaceutical Chemists of New South Wales." This motion was seconded by Miss Sweeney, and carried.

The annual Christmas party of the Association will be held at the Starlight Room, Hotel Australia, on December 8, at 8 p.m. Make a note of this important date, and be sure to make early bookings with Miss D. Campbell (FW 1791), as the numbers, unfortunately, are limited to 120. Following the great success of last year's Christmas party, we do not want members and their friends to be disappointed.

#### THE ASSOCIATION OF WOMEN PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS OF QUEENSLAND.

Our September meeting was a business meeting, at which we discussed general affairs and our Xmas party.

Congratulations and good wishes were offered to Miss Betty Jebb, our Assistant Secretary, who has announced her engagement.

A "Bring and Buy" stall was conducted by Mrs. Roush, and this realised more than £4. Miss Chalmers' spinach and very fragrant sweet peas and cornflowers were a conversation piece, while Rona Whitehead's sweets and Margaret Blanchard's basketware sold rapidly.

Our next monthly meeting will be held on October 21, at which we hope to have a guest speaker.

#### WOMEN PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS' ASSOCIATION OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

A meeting was held in the Y.W.C.A. Board Room on September 7, and there were seven members present. Both the President, Mrs. Maloney, and Secretary, Mrs. Morrow, were unable to attend because of sickness.

The Vice-President, Mrs. Read, was in the chair, and she extended a cordial welcome to Miss V. Kelly, of Victoria. Good wishes were also expressed to Miss Mary Croft, whose engagement was recently announced.

Routine business was then dealt with, and Miss Kaye Lynas reported on her investigations into the possibility of holding theatre parties. It was decided that the large number required for these was too great for the Association at present.

Mrs. Read informed members that, at the Christmas party, probably to be held on Tuesday, December 21, all members and associates would be asked to bring along a parcel of goods, to be donated to the Brighton Babies' Home.

Following the business session, Mr. G. Smith, a representative of Parke, Davis & Co. Ltd., presented two films, one was a technical film on the therapeutic action of drugs, and the other a C. P. Mountford film entitled "Brown Men and Red Sand." Supper was served at the conclusion of the films, which were much appreciated.

The next meeting will be held in the Y.W.C.A. Board Room on Tuesday, November 2. The speaker will be Dr. Elizabeth Prest, of the Red Cross Blood Bank.

#### WOMEN PHARMACISTS' ASSOCIATION OF W.A.

On August 19, about 30 members gathered at Shell Theatre for a film night, the main feature being "Back of Beyond." Unfortunately, the lecture by Professor Ida Mann arranged for August 17 had to be cancelled. On that night she had to attend an important conference of Ophthalmologists prior to her departure for America.

Our annual dinner is to take place at the Shaftesbury Hotel on September 21. Our guests of honour will be Soroptomist President, Mrs. Chadwick, and Mrs. R. I. Cohen, wife of the President of the Pharmaceutical Society of W.A.

#### BORIC ACID (5%) DUSTING POWDERS

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—Published in "The Journal of the American Pharmaceutical Association," March, 1954.

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## PROGRESS TO MEDICAL SECURITY

Statement by Sir Earle Page, Federal Minister for Health.

Sir Earle Page said in Brisbane recently that the five years' life of this Federal Government has seen a silent revolution in which the medical insecurity has been transformed into medical security for the bulk of the people of Australia.

### Pensioners.

First, the revolution began with the pensioners.

Free medical care and medicines for the old-age and invalid pensioners have been provided. The spectres of inability to have illness treated, or to meet the appalling cost if it were treated, have been banished. Special blocks have been or are being provided to care for these folk in State and Commonwealth hospitals, and now provision is being made for Commonwealth financial assistance towards building homes for aged couples in the twilight of their life.

### Free Life-saving Drugs.

Second, all patients are being saved from the terrific cost of modern "wonder" drugs. The chemist's bill has been cut in half, £10 million a year is being saved the very sick people of Australia when they need help most.

### Tuberculosis.

Third, tuberculosis is steadily being eradicated. Treatment is free, hospitals have been provided specially to permit segregation from other sick; mass X-rays of the whole community are being carried out; the most generous tuberculosis allowances in the world have encouraged concealed cases to come forward for treatment, and in four years the death rate has been reduced from 25 to 10 per 100,000, and is still falling every year.

### Meeting Hospital Bills.

Fourth, the worry of unpredictable hospital bills has been removed by voluntary hospital insurance subsidised by Federal Government subvention. Taking Australia as a whole, hospital statistics show that six to nine out of every ten patients going into hospital now have the whole or major part of hospital fees provided for, and for the first time they have mental ease with regard to this aspect.

As well as easing patients' minds, this provision has enabled hospital revenues to take a sudden leap upwards, so that the finances of hospital boards are out of the "red," and their revenue covers expenditure for many cases for the first time in their history.

### Meeting Medical Bills.

Fifth, medical bills are now largely met by combined insurance fund and Commonwealth benefits. On the figures of the final quarter of the last financial year it is obvious that at least ten million medical services will be met in large proportion through this source during the coming year.

The growth of this insurance has been phenomenal owing to the stimulus of Government aid.

### Coverage of Registered Hospital Benefits Organisations.

Between June 30, 1952, and June 30, 1954, the number of persons covered increased from 2,154,000, or 25 per cent. of the population, to 5,007,000, representing a cover for 56 per cent. of the population. This percentage of Australia's population covered by voluntary hospital insurance has been achieved in 2½ years under the Commonwealth Government sponsored scheme, whereas in the United States of America, where voluntary hospital insurance is not aided by Government benefit, it has taken about fourteen years to reach a similar result.

### Queensland Relative Position.

The position in Australia would have been better still if the Queensland Government had followed the example of the other States in encouraging the citizens to insure themselves and their dependants against possible hospital expenses. The lack of support for the scheme in Queensland is illustrated by the proportionately small membership and coverage. The Queensland coverage at June 30, 1952, was 40,000, or 3.3 per cent. of that State's population. By June 30, 1954, the

coverage had increased to 319,000, or only 25 per cent. of the population, compared with a coverage of 70.1 per cent. of the population in New South Wales and 83.3 per cent. of the population in Tasmania.

### Payment of Commonwealth Additional Benefits and Organisation Benefits.

The growth of the popularity of hospital insurance in Australia is further illustrated by the large increase in amounts received by hospitals in respect of Commonwealth additional benefits. In the first half year of the scheme hospitals in Australia received less than £150,000 (i.e., at a rate of £300,000 for a full year), but during the year ended June 30, 1954, the total amount received from this source was £3,855,235.

Queensland's share of this large sum was only £167,596 as compared with £2,381,877 for New South Wales—which has nearly three times the population of Queensland—or £357,276 for Western Australia, which has only half the population of Queensland. If these benefits had been spread over all States on a population basis Queensland's hospitals would have benefited to the extent of £560,000.

### Coverage of Commonwealth Medical Benefits Scheme.

Although the Commonwealth Government's Medical Benefits Scheme has been in operation only a little over a year, it now covers more than 40 per cent of the eligible population. Reports from the voluntary medical insurance organisations through which the Commonwealth pays its benefits indicate that the number of contributors is continuing to rise. Contrasting this experience with similar experience in the United States, Sir Earle pointed out that in the United States a corresponding increase required four years. "The more rapid rise of medical benefits insurance in Australia," said the Minister, "was a direct result of the Government's sponsorship of the scheme."

Giving some details of the payments made to patients for Commonwealth and Fund benefit, Sir Earle stated medical benefit payments were made totalling almost £3,000,000 during the year 1953-54 for over 3,100,000 services. Benefits now being paid amount to more than three times those being paid six months ago. Present indications are that the Commonwealth will pay out benefits for between 8 and 10 million medical services during the year 1954-55.

### Proportion of Medical Expenses Covered.

Experience has shown that the combined Commonwealth and fund benefits cover from 60 to 75 per cent. of contributors' medical expenses at present in various States. This, according to Sir Earle, is considered satisfactory by the Government as, in many instances, contributors have not contributed for a sufficient length of time to qualify for fund benefits, and only the Commonwealth benefit has been paid. As time goes on fund and Government benefits will both be paid in a much higher percentage of cases. Moreover, the scheme is not primarily designed to meet the cost of highly expensive operations performed by specialist surgeons who charge heavy fees. Its main object is to lift the fear of unpredictable fees from the minds of the lower and middle income groups, who form the great bulk of the population. In about one claim in every eleven no less than 90 per cent. of fees are returned to contributors by way of benefits.

The Minister summed up his remarks by saying that, despite the limited period during which it has been operating, the Commonwealth Medical Benefits Scheme has become an integral part of Australia's social security system, bringing a much needed relief to the burden of the cost of medical care.

This great assistance towards medical and hospital care has been obtained by a partnership of the Government, medical, pharmaceutical and hospital organisations, the insurance organisations and the community at large. Provision has been made for intimate discussions to occur between the partners to overcome any technical difficulties arising. Discussions taking place on this level will overcome most difficulties. This intimate method is a much better and more certain way of overcoming difficulties quickly and satisfactorily than arguing at length in public at long range.

# Planning and Professional Pharmacy

Presidential Address by Mr. L. W. Smith at the Annual Meeting of Members of the N.S.W. Branch of the Guild, Held at Sydney, August, 1954.

"I should have loved freedom, I believe, at all times, but in the times in which we live I am ready to worship it."

Contemporary events differ from history in that we do not know the results they will produce. Looking back, we can assess the significance of past occurrences and trace the consequences they have brought in their train. But whilst history is running its course it leads us into unknown, and very often uncharted, waters, and rarely can we get a glimpse of what lies ahead.

It would be different if it were given to us to live a second time through the same events, with all the knowledge of what we have seen before. How different things would appear to us, how important and often alarming would changes seem that we now scarcely notice. Yet, although history never quite repeats itself, we can, in a measure, learn from the past to avoid a repetition of the same mistakes.

## Socialism and Individualism.

Socialism may mean, and it is often used to describe, merely the ideals of social justice, greater equality and security, which are the ultimate aims of Socialism. It also means the abolition of private enterprise, of private ownership, and in its place the creation of a system of "planned economy," in which the entrepreneur working for profit is replaced by a central planning body. Many people, on the other hand, who value the ultimate ends of Socialism no less than the Socialists, refuse to support Socialism because of the dangers to the other values they see in the methods proposed by the Socialists.

## The Beginnings of Socialised Pharmacy in Australia.

Every pharmacist, 30 years and over in age, will recall the beginning of the introduction of socialised pharmacy in Australia, and he or she will remember the fight the Guild put up to protect the interests of its members—the protracted, lengthy and bitter negotiations which took place with the Commonwealth Government concerning the rights of pharmacists under the proposed scheme. How the Guild took the stand that the position of its members should not alter financially or otherwise—should not be worsened by the advent of free medicine in Australia. We had the ever-present thought in our minds throughout the whole of the protracted negotiations, "what will be the ultimate end point, taking into account the propensity for power-drunk politicians, often under the urge of their masters in the background, to bolt down the gully carrying everything before them."

## The Rule of Law.

The Rule of Law means that the Commonwealth in all its actions is bound by Acts and Rules or Regulations fixed and announced beforehand—Rules which make it possible to foresee, with fair certainty, how the authority will use its coercive powers in given circumstances on the basis of this knowledge. Though this ideal can never be perfectly achieved, since legislators, as well as those to whom the administration of the law is entrusted, are fallible men. These types of Rules can be made in advance, in the shape of formal rules, which do not aim at the wants and needs of particular people; as examples, take the Income Tax Assessment Act or the Commonwealth Arbitration Act. Whereas economic planning of the collective kind necessarily involves the very opposite to this. The planning authority cannot tie itself down in advance to general and formal rules, which prevent the rights of those affected being seriously interfered with. Moreover, under this planning, these rules are often intro-

duced without adequate warning, as evidenced by the cardinal changes which were brought about some weeks ago, when a number of rules or regulations were altered or amended, together with new ones, which were added without due notice being given, and the whole brought in overnight.

This planning authority will offer special opportunities to ruthless men, who will have decisions to make of which, taken by themselves, nobody has any doubt, but which have to be done in the service of some higher end, and which have to be executed with the same expertness and efficiency as any others.

It would be as futile to look for a tender-hearted man at the top level as it would be to expect to see one appointed as a whipping master on a slave plantation.

## The National Health Service "Set-up."

On one side you have the Federated Pharmaceutical Service Guild of Australia, and on the other, the whole resources of the Commonwealth are pitted against us. We are in the unfortunate position of having to negotiate firstly with the Federal Minister of Health and his officials, but before many decisions reached at this level can be implemented they have to satisfy the requirements of the Federal Treasurer and his officials. This statement speaks for itself.

On the Government side you have pharmacists, medical practitioners, statisticians, actuaries, logicians, economists, analysts, mathematicians, and secretaries, all of whom are experts in their particular field.

In the investigations, considerable use is made of the "graphic" method of statistics, which consists in invoking the aid of the eye to assist the brain, by representing numbers, and the relations between them, by means of graphic processes.

It must finally be fully appreciated that the Commonwealth authorities have before them every prescription which has been dispensed in Australia under the National Health Service, and this figure runs into millions. It will be perfectly apparent to you that the officials on the Commonwealth side act precisely as you or I would act under similar circumstances, that is, they act with the interests of the Commonwealth of Australia always before their eyes.

## Our Aims and Objectives Concerning the National Health Service Scheme.

**Firstly:** The very first essential that must be borne in mind as governing any and every alteration by way of new or altered regulations, or by any amendment to the Act, is that they must not worsen the position of the pharmacist in any way, either by way of remuneration or by way of worsened conditions.

**Secondly:** Any alterations must not change the circumstances of the pharmacist, whereby they will be the cause of him being dissatisfied or unhappy with his professional work, due to changes which lie beyond his control.

**Thirdly:** Any alteration worthy of consideration must be on a scale commensurate with the evil with which it proposes to deal. This is in harmony with common sense.

**Fourthly:** Any alteration must be immediately practicable.

**Fifthly:** Where an evil or evils exist in the scheme or in its administration, the only permanent remedy is to remove the cause.

**Sixthly:** Regulations should not be framed without giving the Guild the opportunity to discuss them before gazettal.

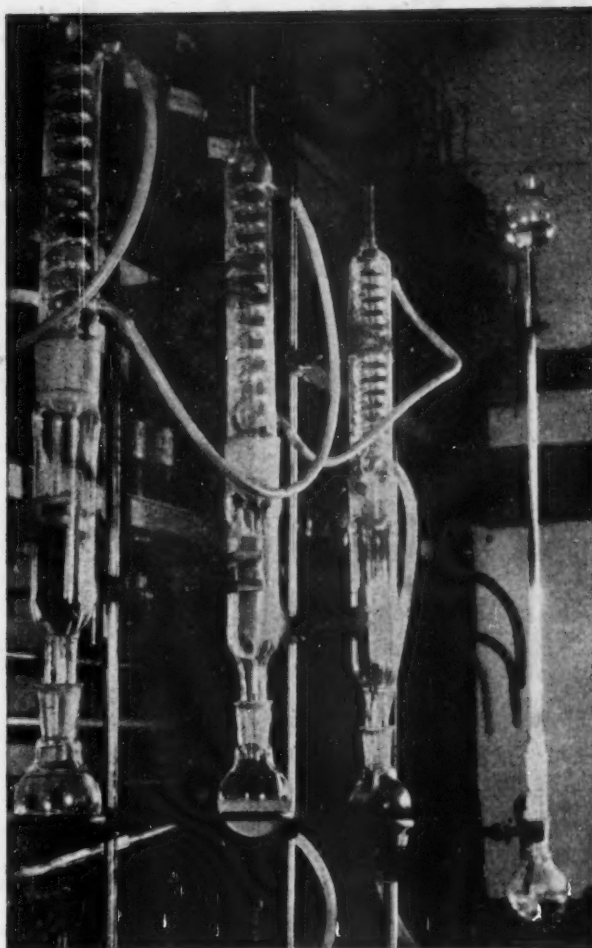
I feel most strongly that the Federal Council of the Guild demand from the Federal Minister of Health that,



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whilst regulations under the National Health Act are being framed or drafted, a nominee or nominees of the Federal Council shall be consulted, and shall have access to them in order that the Guild representations can be put forward prior to Ministerial approval or printing of any new Regulation or Regulations. In the event of a dispute concerning any proposed Regulation or Regulations, the disputed point or points shall be referred immediately to an independent tribunal for determination. This tribunal shall consist of one registered pharmacist, nominated by the Guild, one nominee of the Federal Government, and a practising barrister, who shall be chairman.

I further feel that we should be absolutely insistent on this, as I consider that any and every Regulation framed and promulgated under the National Health Act will have some bearing on the conditions under which Guild members will have to work and be paid. I consider that the golden principle which has been hammered out over the years in the industrial field, that both employer and employee shall be parties to the conditions under which work is to be carried out, has precisely the same application here.

We all know of the tragic plight of many highly-trained men, whose hard-earned skill has suddenly lost its value because of circumstances which could not be foreseen. That anybody should suffer a great diminution of his income and bitter disappointment of all his hopes through no fault of his own, and despite hard work and exceptional skill, undoubtedly offends our sense of justice. The demand of those pharmacists who might suffer in this way, on their behalf to safeguard their legitimate expectations, can only be made to the Guild. It is to the Guild only that they may look to protect them from severe hardship and privation, to secure for them the continued receipt of their former income, and to shelter them from the vicissitudes of Acts of the Commonwealth. This, of course, the Guild is determined on, and will continue so to do.

#### **The Recognition of the Rights of Minorities.**

How even a formal recognition of individual rights, or of the equal rights of minorities, loses all significance in a State which embarks on a complete control of economic life, has been amply demonstrated by the experience of various European countries. Pharmacists are, of course, a minority, and it has been shown there that it is possible to pursue a policy of ruthless discrimination against minorities by the use of recognised instruments of economic policy. The almost boundless possibilities provided by such apparently innocuous principles as "governmental" control of the development of the National Health Service Scheme have been amply demonstrated to all those desirous of seeing how the political consequences of planning appear in practice.

#### **Pharmaceutical Service for Pensioners.**

There is apparently no reason why, in a society that has reached the general level of wealth which ours has attained, that security against severe physical privation, such as that requiring medical or pharmaceutical service and/or hospitalisation, should not be guaranteed to indigent persons. Indeed, for a considerable part of the population of this country this kind of security has long been available, that is, to the pensioners and their dependants, who, according to the Commonwealth Statistician, number 900,000, or about 11 per cent. of the population. Against the hazards of sickness, because of their uncertainty, few individuals of the above class can make adequate provision; hence the Commonwealth has had to step in and render assistance. While the present position prevails, there is left the right of private pharmaceutical practice for pharmacists. There are many wishing to preserve the present system, and still many wishing to supersede it by something different, but it is, of course, possible under the name of National Health Service Act, to introduce measures which would overnight completely socialise the whole pharmaceutical structure. As you

know, a definite allocation is made by the Commonwealth for Pharmaceutical Services each year, and the Minister and his officials are required to live within the limit of that Budget allocation, whereas, of course, such an allocation cannot apply to, say, the expenditure for the Income Tax Department or for the administration of the Industrial Arbitration Act, both of which have general application to all persons in the Commonwealth, whereas the Pharmaceutical Services applies to only a specialised section of the community, namely, to us as pharmacists.

#### **What Regulation Framing Really Signifies.**

It is quite obvious that regulations of far-reaching importance, which have not been debated in Parliament, can become the law of the land without many members of Parliament knowing of their existence, and that ignorance may extend to the party in power, and even to members of the Cabinet. One can envisage, in fact, that only regulations involving questions of high policy would be matters for Cabinet decision, and even then the precipitate actions of a Minister could be publicly negated only at the expense of party unity. It is obvious, therefore, that all regulations relating to the conditions of pharmaceutical service may well become simply a matter for decision by the Director-General of Health. This practice, by which officials of a department initiate the legislation by which arbitrary powers are conferred on them, is a highly dangerous development in modern Parliamentary practice, and the pharmaceutical profession is now threatened with its full impact.

#### **An Appeal to All Guild Members.**

I now make this appeal to all Guild members:—(a) That you will, in the dictum of a subpoena—"setting aside all excuses, etc."—forthwith fill in, complete and immediately return any form or questionnaire sent you by the Pharmaceutical Statistical Bureau, remembering that it is your Bureau, and your bulwark, and without it you would be working at slave rates. Therefore, assist and support it wholeheartedly. The Commonwealth Minister and his officials are only convinced by facts and figures—nothing else—and the Guild can only obtain them from the Bureau, which in turn can only obtain them from you. The more facts and figures we obtain the stronger will be our case, and it is now reduced to a personal matter. If you do not want your position worsened, then do as you are asked, and supply the information you are asked for. Remember always that this bargaining is cold, hard business, and for our side we want the necessary facts, figures and evidence to support any claims we make.

(b) Carry out all your pharmaceutical obligations under the National Health Scheme in a first-class professional manner.

(c) Make all liquid preparations to volume in a measure. Remember the dispensed product of whatever type it may be, whether for internal or external use, must contain the exact quantities ordered by the prescriber, and, further, the product must contain the exact substances ordered by the prescriber. Each prescription must be dispensed extemporaneously. Stock mixtures are not to be used. Carry out your dispensing in accordance with the above, and you will thus avoid being arraigned before the Pharmaceutical Committee of Inquiry.

In conclusion, the teaching which the Guild is seeking to spread brings it into the very heart of your profession, and it is for this reason that I have laid stress upon the preceding appeal to you. We can thus all partake of the heritage of protection and assistance which it is the privilege of the Guild to give us. We can all do our humblest tasks thoroughly and properly, not as drudges, but as fellow-workers; we can pursue our pharmaceutical work in the spirit which is common to us as pharmacists, and we can undertake, each one of us, to further develop, strengthen and enrich the Guild, and thus benefit ourselves; and, finally, we can then learn to convert that which is a means of livelihood into a means of life.



# Open Display

## The Secret of Successful Retailing

By Phil Glanzer

Until a few years ago retailers were not aware of the value of open display.

Shelves were carefully built along all walls and under counters to provide a place for the storage of merchandise—in boxes or original packings. Every conceivable corner was utilised for storage of stock—bins, counters, cabinets, boxes, cubby holes, drawers. Moreover, few merchants knew what they had in stock, or how much of an investment it represented.

With this hide-and-seek method, only merchandise specifically requested by a customer was sold. The customer usually called for only those items for which he or she had immediate demand. Sales were made because displayed merchandise appealed to the eye or to the sense of touch—since nothing could be seen except those articles removed from boxes at the request of the customer.

Chain stores started open display. After a careful study of consumer habits, chain stores realised the great value of placing merchandise out in the open where it could be seen and handled. They proceeded cautiously at first, displaying openly only those articles not easily soiled. The results were so gratifying that today few chain store items are not openly displayed.

Observing, wide-awake, independent merchants noted this trend in merchandising, and followed suit. However, some small merchants still continue their old way of doing business. They are losing sales to their competitors and wondering what to do about it. They have lost ground to the point where something must be done if they are to remain in business.

### Principles of Modern Selling.

A fundamental principle of merchandising employed by chains and successful independents, and recommended to merchants seeking to remain in business, is "open display." This means getting the merchandise out in front where it can be seen and handled; letting it sell itself. You should display conspicuously so that every item attracts the attention of every customer visiting the store. And don't be selfish—invite the shopper to pick it up, examine and handle it. "Open Display" has often been termed the "Silent Salesman." Put him to work in your store!

### Recommend Grouping of Open Display Tables.

Open display tables should be used freely. These need not be new tables. Often it is possible to remodel old counters and show cases to the accepted specifications at little or no expense.

Sometimes merely placing a rub-rail around a counter will convert it into a modern display table. The arrangement of tables best suited to a particular store is dependent upon the size and character of the store. The most common arrangements are:

#### 1. "Island" Arrangement.

In this arrangement the tables are grouped in twos and threes, with aisles between them. It is the preferred arrangement, and should be used wherever possible. Not only does it permit the greatest amount of display within a given area and allow freer movement to customers, but it saves time and energy of salespeople.

#### 2. Solid Arrangement.

The solid arrangement is one in which tables are backed together, say four tables in a group. This arrangement is generally used in narrow stores where there is sufficient room to arrange tables in islands.

In small stores, where one or two people serve the trade, this arrangement is particularly desirable, since clerks can operate more efficiently in the aisles with the customers than they can by travelling from one section of the store to the other.

### Aids to Open Display.

Merchants will find that the following are powerful factors in successful selling through open display:—

#### 1. Light.

A dark dingy store will not show off merchandise to advantage. It does not bring out the true qualities that often mean sales. Light is the cheapest item of expense—use plenty of it. It will invite inspection of your store.

#### 2. Paint.

Paint is like magic. It changes a store from a second-rater to a first-class establishment. Paint often and with a light colour. As in the case of light, paint helps to bring out the true quality of the merchandise. Don't be an addict to custom and paint at regular intervals—every two, three or four years—but paint just as often as it will improve the appearance of your store.

#### 3. Aisles.

Allow plenty of room in the aisles so that customers may circulate freely. The width is dependent upon the size and general arrangement of the store. The aisles certainly should not be too narrow, not less than 4 ft.; nor too wide, not more than 6 ft.

#### 4. Clear View.

Be sure that nothing blocks a view of the entire store from any given point within it. Price card stands and display stands should be kept low enough not to block the view. Remember, sight creates desire—so let the customer see all the merchandise.

Keep Related Items Together: A second basic principle of merchandising used by successful merchants is that of grouping related items.

By keeping together items of a particular line, one article suggests another, accounting for sales that perhaps would not be made if the related articles appeared in different sections of the store. Departmentalise your store—grouping all merchandise of a particular line. Then arrange the merchandise within that class so that items closely related are displayed together. Increased sales usually will result.

### Proper Location of Merchandise.

A third principle of successful merchandising is proper placing of "demand" and "impulse" merchandise within a department. "Demand" merchandise is made up of those items for which there is constant need—the items responsible for bringing the customer to the store. "Impulse" merchandise is that which is sold by suggestion.

Surround demand merchandise with impulse merchandise. Have your goods arranged so that the greatest possible number of impulse items are brought to the attention of the customer when she is buying demand items. Irrespective of the type of display fixtures used, this can be done. It will be profitable to you.

### Price Plainly.

Another secret of successful merchandising is to price mark plainly. This assures the customer that there is one price to everyone; that there are no favourites. Further, it brings many sales that would not ordinarily

## Time is Money!

Valuable time can be saved by dispensing your Penicillin Drops the "SIGMA" way. No sterilising or autoclaving is necessary, and your prescription is profitably dispensed in a matter of minutes.

# SIGMA PENICILLIN DROP SETS

are recommended for the  
**SPEEDY, ACCURATE AND DEPENDABLE**  
dispensing of

**PENICILLIN EYE DROPS • PENICILLIN EAR DROPS**  
**PENICILLIN NOSE DROPS**



- Shelf life of 9 months before dispensing.
- Packed in  $\frac{1}{2}$  and 1 ounce Sets to provide a variety of strengths.

Back Sigma Medical Advertising and Detailing by telling your Doctor that you carry supplies for instantaneous dispensing.

Always Dispense

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MAKERS OF FINE PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS

Interstate Distributors:

The Wholesale Drug Co. Ltd., Sydney.  
Queensland Druggists Ltd., Brisbane.

Southern Drug Co. Ltd., Adelaide.  
Rumbles Ltd., Perth.



Rita dramatises AIR-WICK commercials — "Something Smells".

Hitch your  
profits to  
**"Air-wick"**

who has  
famous radio

star **RITA PAUNCEFORT**

telling our sales-story

**91,522,560**

**times this year!**

Hitch your "Air-wick" sales to this big-coverage radio campaign by simply keeping the "Air-wick" container on your counter. "Air-wick" is using 43 leading stations to broadcast 9490 dramatised announcements that will do more than 90,000,000 effective selling jobs.

Watch for the AIR-WICK film  
"Something Smells"





be made, because some customers, assuming that the price is too high, either are too timid or do not take the trouble to inquire.

Once price marked, the price of an item becomes the knowledge of every clerk in the store. And this is important. When goods are not plainly marked, an assistant either loses time seeking the information from the proprietor (often causing the customer to become impatient), or the correct price is not charged. This is especially true when extra help is employed to assist during rush period.

Where prices are not definitely known to an assistant, it can prove very harmful to a retailer's business. When an insufficient charge is made, the store loses money. When a customer is overcharged, she often stops buying at the store. In either event, the store is the loser. Be safe. Price mark all merchandise plainly.

(All rights reserved.)

### THOSE WHO COME AFTER

Most of us try to do the best we can for our children. It is human nature for us to provide the best home we can for them, to safeguard their health, to give them the best education we can afford, and generally to set them up in life. They are so dependent for such a long period that a wise Providence has ensured that normal human beings should want to do these things.

Further, most of us feel anger and indignation when we hear or read of other people ill-treating children. A recent case, in which a Tasmanian woman was found guilty of beating a small girl to death, and sent to gaol for 12 years for it, aroused fury all over Australia. Any case of ill-treating a child which comes before the courts is sure to find space in the newspapers, and the newspapers are shrewd judges of what interests their readers.

But there is another aspect to this interest in and feeling for the children of today. Do we always realise that the children of today are the citizens of tomorrow, and that we are holding something in trust for them that we shall have to hand over when the time comes?

That something includes our nation of Australia, our way of life, our culture and traditions, our religious faith, and THEIR future. We have a duty to them which is more than personal. This generation has received a heritage from those who went before. It has a duty to safeguard that heritage and hand it on undamaged.

Twelve distinguished Australians, who issued A Call to the People of Australia, wrote: "We call on our people to remember those whose labours opened this land to the uses of mankind; those who bore and reared the children of a new nation; those who died in battle for us, bringing splendour to Australian arms; those who worked with mind and muscle for the heritage which we, please God, shall hold and enlarge for our children and their children."

—Issued by the Committee in Support of a Call to the People of Australia, 162 Exhibition Street, Melbourne, C.I.

### 100 YEARS AGO

IN 1854

T. Barber, Chemist and Druggist, of Debenham, England, advertised:

"A general assortment of Patent Medicines, Effervescent Soda Water and Lemonade. Fine healthy leeches. Teeth carefully extracted. Horse and Cattle Medicines. Machine and Lamp Oils. Price's Patent Candles. Tobacco, Snuff and Cigars. Agent for Rose's Celebrated Tea and Coffee. De la Rue & Coy.'s Stationery. Physicians' prescriptions accurately dispensed. Proprietor of the Poisoned Wheat for the destruction of Sparrows and Mice.

—"East Anglican Magazine," May, 1954.

### VALUE OF ADVERTISING

"Apart altogether from advertising's role in assisting productivity, it has, in many fields, been a social blessing. Take soap, for instance. Years ago people knew all about soap, but taking a bath was considered positively risky. Soap isn't new, but the idea of hygiene and cleanliness promoted through advertising is very new.

"Finally, it is a fallacy to assume that a good product will sell itself. It can only do so if sufficient people are made aware of its existence and of its qualities."

### VICTORIAN TUBERCULOSIS ASSOCIATION LAUNCHES ANOTHER "ALERT" CAMPAIGN

The increasing number of people who are voluntarily taking advantage of a Free Chest X-ray each year successfully vindicates the work of the Victorian Tuberculosis Association.

This year the Association launches another campaign to alert people to the dangers of tuberculosis, and thousands of posters are being distributed, urging everyone to "Let X-ray See You're Free from T.B." In its approach this year, the Association lays special stress, in one particular poster, on the importance of the "old" folk of the family being X-rayed as a safeguard against spreading T.B. among the oncoming generations.

All commercial and industrial organisations in Victoria have wholeheartedly agreed to continue their support of the Association's work. To members of these groups posters have been sent for display in their premises for all to see. Post-offices, police stations, State schools, town halls and vehicles of public transport will prominently display posters.

In commerce and industry, facts show that T.B. is the cause of many man-power hours being lost in production. Therefore, leaders of commercial and industrial undertakings support the fight against tuberculosis, realising it is in the direct interests of all employers that T.B. should be wiped out.

The work of the Victorian Tuberculosis Association is carried out voluntarily by its members, who are dedicated to the vital task of telling the community that "early detection of T.B. is best for everyone, especially the sufferer who, when discovered early, has a greater chance of recovery."

The Association plays a big financial part in aiding sufferers from T.B. and their dependants. It also assists the rehabilitation of patients when they are cured. The cost of the work of the Victorian Tuberculosis Association is met only by donations and the sale of special T.B. Seals every Christmas. Many companies and individuals are showing practical appreciation of the Association's work by becoming members. (A payment of 10/- per year for membership and £10/10/- for life membership.)

The message "Let X-ray See You're Free from T.B." is simply told by the posters which are issued by the V.T.A. It is supported by film advertising in theatres throughout the State. The greater the success of the publicity to encourage more people to have a free chest X-ray the greater must be the decline in the incidence of T.B. The discovery of T.B. in the early stages means arresting the further spread of this insidious disease. Medical authorities believe that a Commonwealth drive to eradicate T.B. could be a complete success inside of 20 years, if everyone in the community did their part to make it a success by giving their co-operation.

Employers can help to bring about this success by seeing that the Association's posters are well displayed where employees can see them, and become encouraged to visit an X-ray centre.

The V.T.A. can supply further posters to any employers requiring them. Requests for more posters should be made by phone or letter to Victorian Tuberculosis Association, 83 William street, Melbourne, C.I. Telephone MB2007.

## New Books

**Assay and Detection of Pyrogens. Report of a Symposium.** (The Pharmaceutical Press, London.) 43 pp. Price in England, 3/6, plus 3d. postage (sterling).

The Symposium was arranged by the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain and the Biological Methods Group of the Society for Analytical Chemistry, and was held in December, 1953, at University College, London. The publication under review is a bound reprint of the report of the Symposium as it was recently published in a journal. Those who read the original report will know whether they desire a reprint or not; but no doubt anyone faced with the task of carrying out tests for freedom from pyrogens on pharmaceutical products, as well as those whose interest in the subject is more academic, will be pleased to know that the reprints are available for the sterling equivalent of five shillings in Australian currency, sent to The Pharmaceutical Press, 17 Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C.1.

The meeting was held in two sessions, one under the chairmanship of Prof. J. P. Todd and the other Dr. H. Collier, both of whom have made original contributions to this subject. The report contains the five papers that were read, the discussions at the end of each session, and the chairmen's addresses.

The papers read were:—

"The Occurrence and Importance of Pyrogen." T. D. Whittet. A review containing 36 references.

"Routine Pyrogen Testing." K. L. Smith. An account of the sampling procedures and methods used by a large English firm of pharmaceutical manufacturers.

"The Leucocyte Response in the Rabbit to Pyrogen from *Proteus Vulgaris*." Mary Dawson and J. P. Todd. This paper presents evidence that the leucocyte response of rabbits to pyrogen might be made the basis of a test having greater precision than the present official test.

"Rabbit Responses to Human Threshold Doses of a Bacterial Pyrogen." J. G. Dare and G. A. Moge. A comparison of the sensitivities of various tests used by the sensitivity required to predict pyrogenic reactions in man. This paper contains much of practical interest to those engaged in routine testing. Some knowledge of statistics is necessary for a full appreciation.

"Standard of Pyrogenic Activity." W. L. M. Perry. A justification of the decision of the Expert Committee on Biological Standardisation of the World Health Organisation to investigate the possibility of providing an International Reference Preparation of pyrogen. Dr. Perry also described some of the interesting research being carried out in the National Institute for Medical Research on the serological properties and mode of action of pyrogen.

The opinion has recently been expressed in Australia that symposia have two defects: that there is insufficient time for discussion after the papers have been read, that the papers cannot be sufficiently apposite in content to form a subject for common discussion. Not having been present at the meeting, the reviewer cannot say if this Symposium suffers from the former defect, but it is clear from the report that the second criticism could not fairly be made of most of the papers read.—H.E.R.B.

## CHINA'S INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

Reports reaching the Crown Colony of Hong Kong indicate that medical supplies will play a leading part among new products to be made by Communist China's light industries this year. New drugs will include ergot extracts, phenacetin, hexylresorcinol, vitamin C, calcium gluconate and antibiotics.—"Pharmacy International," August, 1954.

## Readers' Views

To the Editor.

*These columns are open for the free discussion of any matter of general interest to Pharmacists. Letters under a nom de plume may be published; but each correspondent must furnish his name and address as an evidence of good faith. It must be distinctly understood that the opinions expressed by our correspondents are not necessarily endorsed editorially.*

### PLASMA BLOOD EXPANDERS

Sir,—I feel I must comment on an anonymous article on plasma volume expanders which appeared in your Science Section (p. 799) on August 30, 1954, as I consider it to be dangerously misleading.

The use of Dextran as a plasma volume expander is fraught with many risks and complications. For instance, the material is weakly antigenic, interferes with blood grouping and cross-typing, and is reported by surgeons to increase bleeding at operation (Cf. the article on Dextran Sulphate in the same issue of your Journal, p. 798). The larger molecules produce toxic effects on the kidney, and in patients with normal blood volume, allergic phenomena occur in up to 80 per cent. of cases. I have no doubt that improved plasma volume expanders will eventually be produced, but I think we would be doing a grave disservice if we were complacent about Dextran.

Our own feeling, and I believe also the feeling of the American authorities, is that Dextran currently is the best of the "blood substitutes," and should be stockpiled for those disasters for which the supply of blood products would be inadequate, but that while ever the natural products are available, they should be used in preference.

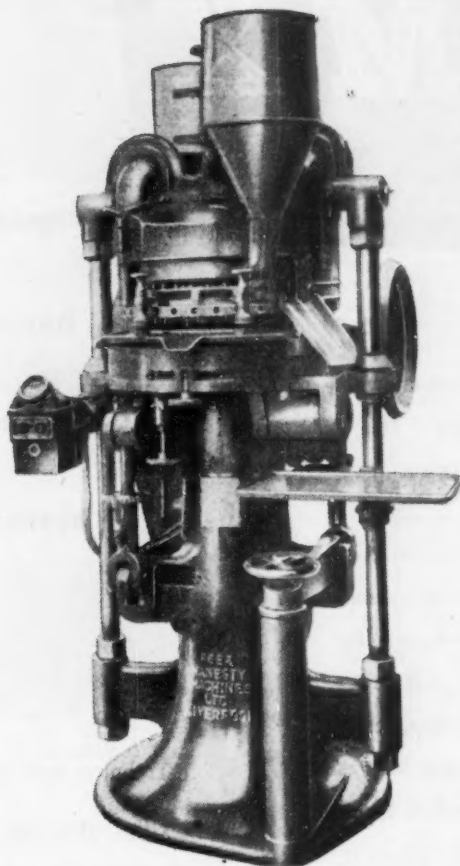
I do not consider that Human Albumin should be classed along with synthetic substances, as in your correspondent's article. This preparation is one product of the fractionation programme, by which supplies of fibrinogen, gamma globulin, thrombin, and anti-haemophilic globulin, for all of which there is no other source, will be made available to the medical profession. It has certain specific indications as well as being a most efficient, if somewhat expensive, plasma volume expander. It can be satisfactorily sterilised, and is free from the risk of Homologous Serum Hepatitis.

This country is fortunate in that we have always been able to supply a sufficient amount of whole blood and still have a satisfactory reserve for serum production, and it is to be hoped that ill-considered statements will not alienate the goodwill of our donors, for while ever there is a demand for serum from the medical profession, we believe we should continue to produce it. It is no part of our duty to dictate the treatment of any patient, particularly when it involves the use of a substance of such dubious value as Dextran.

The use of serum from small pools, as laid down by the British Pharmacopoeia, has reduced the risk of Serum Hepatitis to no more than that of using whole blood, and as in this country, owing to the foresight of the late Dr. Charles Kellaway, we produce serum instead of plasma, we are able to store it for long periods as a liquid at room temperature, and so considerably further reduce any risk of Hepatitis. In Victoria we have not, as yet, been able to trace a case of infective jaundice following the use of serum alone.

The position in America is somewhat different, and the mistakes whereby the American stocks of pooled plasma became heavily contaminated with Hepatitis virus, are set out in the leading article of the Journal of the American Medical Association of June 9, 1954,

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which also emphasises the desirability of continuing serum production.

There must surely be a limit to the amount of synthetic material which can be run into a patient, replacing the natural body tissues. It is difficult to see that it can be in the best interests of a sick man for his tissues to have to excrete and replace foreign material when the natural substance could have been administered in the first place. My own personal clinical experience with both substances leads me to believe that Dextran and serum are completely comparable in the initial stages of shock, but that serum is infinitely preferable for its effect on convalescence.—Yours, etc.,

J. P. MORRIS.

Director, Blood Transfusion Service, Australian Red Cross Society.  
Royal Melbourne Hospital,  
September 21, 1954.

#### References.

1. *Lancet* 1, 1954, p. 1332.
2. Allen et al, *J.A.M.A.*, vol. 154, 1954, p. 103.

### ANALYSES OF P.B. AND P.M.S. MEDICINES

Sir.—In reply to Mr. Albert Koch's letter ("A.J.P.," 30/8/54), it should be pointed out that teaching practice for decades has been that prescriptions must be made to volume in a measure or, alternatively, in a calibrated container.

Weights, balances and measures are subjected to departmental testing and approval to ensure their accuracy. It is inconceivable that these precautions can be nullified by using the capacity of a variable container to determine the volume of the preparation.

Medicines are supplied not infrequently in partially filled containers, e.g., metric prescriptions, eye drops and preparations in plastic spray-producers. In such cases a word of prior explanation removes any thought of "short quantity" from the mind of the patient.

There is as yet insufficient data on tolerances of error in dispensed preparations for a chemist's reputation for honesty and skill to "go bang" for being 1 gr. of Sodium Bromide short in a 10-gr. dose. In any case, it is not the function of the Commonwealth Analyst to condemn a mixture. Yours, etc.,

A. W. CALLISTER.

Kooyong, Vic., September 27, 1954.

## Legal

### ALLEGED CONSPIRACY ON P.B.A. CLAIMS

Dr. Morris Seifert, of Bay street, North Bondi, Dr. Rellie George Skinner, of Golf Links road, Killara, and Reginald William Rowley and Ronald McKenzie Beesley, chemists, both of Enmore road, Enmore, on September 17 were committed for trial on a charge of having conspired together to defraud the Commonwealth of large sums of money by submitting false claims under the Pharmaceutical Benefits Act.

They all pleaded not guilty.

Mr. F. P. Halpin, S.M., committed them for trial after a 19-day hearing at the Court of Petty Sessions, Commonwealth Bank Building, Sydney.

Mr. Halpin overruled a submission by Counsel that there was no evidence to justify Rowley being committed to stand trial.

He allowed each defendant £300 bail.

The Crown alleges that the conspiracy between the four men took place between January 1, 1951, and December 31, 1951.

Seventy-two witnesses, called by the Crown, gave evidence at the hearing.

Mr. R. L. Taylor, Q.C., (for the Crown) said during the hearing that, in 1951, Dr. Seifert and Dr. Skinner were practising in partnership at Enmore road, Newtown.

Rowley was the proprietor of Rowley's Pharmacy, Enmore, of which Beesley was the manager.

Mr. Taylor said the Crown alleged that the four men had an agreement whereby Rowley had wrongly obtained payment for the supply of "free-list" drugs by means of false prescriptions issued by the two doctors.

The Crown called evidence alleging that Rowley's Pharmacy had made claims on the Department for payment of large quantities of drugs that were never issued to patients.

Mr. P. H. Allen (for Rowley) submitted that no prima facie case had been made out against Rowley, and that, therefore, Mr. Halpin should discharge Rowley.

There was no evidence involving Rowley personally in any criminal or unlawful agreement, he said.

Mr. Allen said his client had been virtually an absentee or silent partner in the pharmacy business for some years.

"I think it is plain to everybody that, as Rowley was so long out of practice in actual dispensing in a pharmacy, he did little or none, except the routine stuff when he was there," he said.

Rowley had told Health Department investigators: "I leave everything to my manager, give him authority, and he makes applications on my behalf."

There was no evidence that Rowley had known or spoken to the two doctors.

Mr. Allen added that none of the witnesses—the investigators, the "queue" of patients, the drug wholesalers, and medical men—had given any evidence which indicated personal complicity by Rowley himself.

Mr. Halpin said that it was his duty, in the light of the evidence given, to commit Rowley for trial with the other defendants.

"I think it would not be fitting for me to go into details or give reasons at this stage—I think it would be unfair to the defendant," he said.

Mr. Taylor, Q.C., with Mr. R. G. Reynolds and Mr. Sheppard (by the Commonwealth Crown Solicitor's Office) for the prosecution; Mr. J. W. Shand, Q.C., and Mr. A. B. Shand (by Fulton, Lowe and Saywell), for Dr. Skinner; Mr. A. Cameron Smith (by Lightoller, Talty and Brooke), for Dr. Seifert; Mr. P. H. Allen (by Adrian Twigg & Co.), for Rowley; and Mr. A. J. Goran (by Lorton Duke & Co.), for Beesley.

### P.B.A. INFRINGEMENTS

#### Medical Tribunal Suspends Country Doctor.

The Medical Disciplinary Tribunal on September 10 suspended Dr. Kenneth Allan Carr, of Urana, from practice for three months.

Dr. Carr appeared before the Tribunal on a charge of having been convicted at Urana on February 19, 1954, on 13 charges under the Pharmaceutical Benefits Act.

The information was laid by the Board of Health.

The Chairman of the Tribunal, Judge Lloyd, said that the Tribunal took a serious view of false entries which Dr. Carr made on invoices.

It was satisfied that Dr. Carr's conduct amounted to something more than negligence.

Judge Lloyd said the Tribunal took into consideration that a country practitioner had to travel great distances, and that it was frequently impracticable for all prescriptions to be written up.

Mr. R. J. M. Newton, for the Board of Health, said that claims made by Dr. Carr attracted the attention of the Federal Health Department.

Dr. Carr admitted to two departmental officers that

he had falsified invoices for drugs received from an Albury firm.

He was later charged at Urana Court of Petty Sessions on four charges related to false claims, and nine related to falsified invoices.

He had been fined £5 on each charge and ordered to pay £81/4/- costs and £195/2/10 compensation to the Commonwealth.

Keith John Kelly, an officer of the Federal Department of Health, said Dr. Carr was highly regarded in the Urana district.

During questioning about amounts stated in his claims, Dr. Carr produced invoices from a drug company.

These were found to be false, and Dr. Carr admitted having added some items to the original invoices.

Dr. Carr had said: "I saw a black cloud looming, panicked, and added the drugs to the invoices after you first questioned me."

Dr. Carr said he was 29 years of age.

He graduated in medicine at Sydney University in 1950, and had been at Urana since January, 1952.

He had had to travel great distances in his practice.

He suffered bad health, and had had to take two periods of four weeks, and one of six weeks, off from his practice.

He said he had written out prescriptions when his stock of drugs dropped and he needed replacements.

He treated them more or less as lists of drugs.

Mr. J. E. H. Pilcher, for Dr. Carr: Did you at any time have any intention of defrauding anybody?

Dr. Carr: No, definitely not.

Mr. Pilcher submitted that the circumstances were such that a reprimand or caution was all that was necessary.

Mr. R. J. M. Newton (by the State Crown Solicitor), for the Board of Health; Mr. J. E. H. Pilcher (by Stephen, Jaques & Stephen), for Dr. Carr.

### CHARGE OF ILLEGAL POSSESSION OF DANGEROUS DRUGS DISMISSED

A man acquitted at the City Court on August 25 of having had dangerous drugs in his possession and of having kept a house of ill-repute denied that he had controlled a "call-girl" racket in Melbourne.

Leonard Robert Roberts, who pleaded not guilty to both charges, said he had used his Queens road flat for recording purposes under the name of Beacon Recordings.

When his counsel (Mr. F. Galbally) asked him if he had used the flat to run a "call-girl" racket, he answered: "Definitely not."

Senior Detective Donald Ritchie said that at 10 a.m. on July 14 he went to the flat. Roberts was in bed, and in a nearby dressing table he found drugs and a hypodermic needle.

Roberts told him he administered the drugs to himself, and had obtained them under doctor's prescriptions.

Mr. Galbally told Mr. Mohr, S.M., that until two years ago Roberts was a drug "fiend." Under treatment, two Sydney specialists had prescribed for him morphia in gradually lessening doses.

Roberts told the court that four Sydney doctors, including a Macquarie street specialist, had prescribed drugs for him, and he had received them free under Commonwealth social service. At present a Melbourne doctor was prescribing drugs.

Senior Detective Ritchie said that when he visited Roberts' flat he found evidence that it was being used as a house of ill-repute. He also found a rifle and four butcher's knives.

Asked why he had the rifle and the knives, Roberts had replied: "A man must have some protection for the business he is in."

Senior Detective Ritchie denied to Mr. Galbally that he went to the flat with the express intention of questioning Roberts about a "call-girl" racket.

### DRUGS STOLEN FROM PANEL VAN

In Kogarah (N.S.W.) Court of Petty Sessions on September 23, Mr. E. J. Etherton, S.M., fined a veterinary surgeon because he had left drugs in a panel van.

The veterinary surgeon, Norman Bruce King, of Ogilvy street, Peakhurst, pleaded guilty to not having kept drugs in a locked place and not having kept a register of drugs.

Mr. Etherton fined him £5 on each charge.

Sergeant E. J. Baker, of the C.I.B., said that on August 18, King reported that a bag containing his implements and 30 phenobarb tablets had been stolen from his panel van in Bexley. The bag had later been placed intact on the verandah of his home.

Baker said that the lock on the panel van was faulty.

King had told him that he kept no records of drugs, and had not known he should until told so when he reported the drugs missing.

Sergeant Baker said: "It was pointed out to the defendant that a locked motor vehicle was not regarded as a locked receptacle within the meaning of the Act (Police Offences (Amendment) Act, 1908), and that had been held so by the High Court of England."

Mr. Etherton said: "Although there may be some extenuating circumstances in this case, the matter must be viewed rather seriously."

### A SPURIOUS AGE

In quaint English "The Indian Pharmacist" for July, 1954, laments the modern tendency towards things which are spurious and, in particular, drugs and medicines. It suggests that an "Anti Spurious Drugs Week" be held to direct thought and attention to the poor conditions apparently prevailing in India where, it is stated, most chemists could be accused of having stocked medicines manufactured by druggists and institutions whose addresses are unknown to anyone.

"We are living in an age of things spurious," says the writer. "In whatever walk of life we may be, we come across not only spurious addresses, but spurious foods and spurious experts. The irony of fate is that even Government departments, educationists and enlightened people are led astray by spurious people and their wares."

## Student Activities

### SYDNEY UNIVERSITY PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.

The student activities this month consisted of a football match between First and Second Year students, and resulted in a 3-all draw.

A series of four basketball matches were played between the girls of First Year and the demonstrators, and resulted in a win for the demonstrators, three matches to one.

A picnic was held at National Park, and was attended by about 20 students, and also David Lowrey (President, S.U.P.A.) and a girl visitor from New Zealand.

Next term it is hoped to hold a few informal dances, and to wind up the term and year by the dinner (annual) for the Mat. Med. (final year) students at the Men's Union at the Uni.

During the coming month the students will be away from the University on the vacation, so no news is expected.



*up  
to  
the  
mark*



**M&B**  
brand

## *pharmaceutical chemicals*

The procedure shown here is a familiar one to every pharmacist. But, important as accurate measurement is in the making-up of a prescription, it must be backed up by chemicals that are fully "up to the mark" for pharmaceutical purposes.

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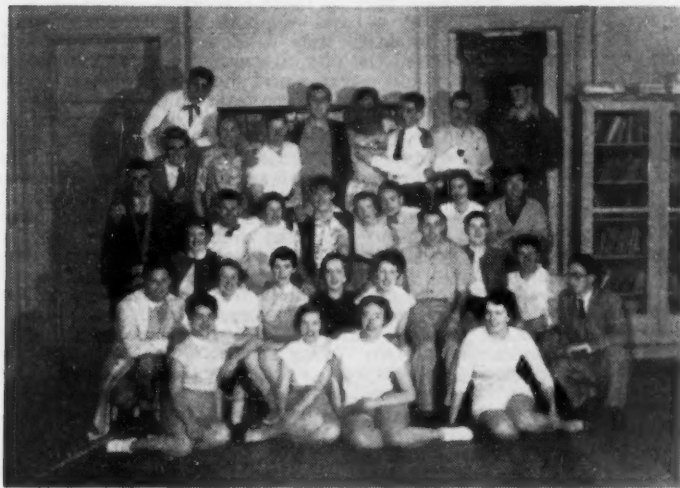


### VICTORIAN PHARMACY STUDENTS' ASSOCIATION.

The annual Pharmacy Students' Ball was held at the St. Kilda Town Hall on August 25.

The hall was beautifully decorated with balloons, and there were spring blossoms and daffodils on the tables.

The guest of honour, the Honourable John McEwan, and Mrs. McEwan, were greeted by the President of the Student Representative Council, Kevin Davison, and the Secretary, Jo. Jennings. Among other official guests were the Dean of the College, Mr. Sissons, and Mrs. Sissons, and members of the College staff.



Members of the Cast at Final Rehearsal.

Before the commencement of the ball the students staged a revue, "Pills a' Poppin." It was a great success, and there were many reports that it was the best revue the students have ever put on.

The success was mainly due to the excellent production by John Russo and the ballet trained by Olive Wallace. The 30 students in the cast worked tirelessly for long hours preparing sketches and the ballet, and were greatly relieved when it went off so successfully.

After the revue, over 1000 guests danced to the excellent music provided by the very popular band conducted by Dennis Farrington. The music was so good that most dancers stayed until the end of the ball, and were still dancing very energetically at 2 a.m. However, vacancies were noticed in the Pharmaceutics Laboratory on the following morning.

Other student social activities have diminished owing to the pressure of exams. A "Follies" party was held on September 18, at Judy Manning's home in Brighton. Most members of the "Follies" were present, and a grand evening was had by all, dancing and repeating many of the acts in the revue.

The cast would like to thank Mr. and Mrs. Manning for lending their home and for the excellent supper.—D. Christian.

### ADELAIDE UNIVERSITY PHARMACY STUDENTS' ASSOCIATION.

Adelaide students have been rather active in the last month, and their activities have included a General Meeting, new Pharmacy Lapel Badge, Pharmacy Students' Annual Picnic, the Pharmacy float in the annual University procession, and a visit to an olive oil plantation. The following is a resume of these events:—

**General Meeting.**—The meeting began with an address by Mr. R. E. Bannister, State Secretary of the

Federated Miscellaneous Workers' Union of Australia. He discussed a subject about which most members of A.U.P.S.A. had very confused ideas, that is, the relationship of this Association to his Union. He explained that when the Pharmaceutical Employees' Association was dissolved, due to insufficient support, its former members sought affiliation with the Miscellaneous Workers' Union. After a series of investigations, this was finally accomplished, and from that time a representative of the Union became a member of the Retail Pharmaceutical Chemists' Board, for the purpose of representing all employees in the profession of Pharmacy. Mr. Bannister also pointed out the increase in wages and other benefits, which the Union, acting in the above capacity, had brought about. However, we now have our representative on that Board (Mr. Weedman), and in that respect have no further connection with the Miscellaneous Workers' Union.

At the conclusion of his talk Mr. Bannister was asked questions by several members of the audience, and a vote of thanks to Mr. Bannister was passed, for helping to clear up a rather ticklish problem.

The business part of the meeting was then attacked, and owing to shortage of time had to be concluded after supper. The two motions discussed before were put to the meeting, and ultimately passed.

The question of the colour of the badges also arose, but most people agreed that the University colours of black and silver should be adhered to. Jim Cacas and David Eckersley, with the President as our ex officio member, were elected as a sub-committee to deal with the matter.

A proposal was put forward that the new badge be lodged with a firm such as John Martin's for the purpose of having it transferred to the pockets of University blazers. As the problems arising from this were numerous, and time did not permit further discussion, no definite decisions were reached. If you've got any ideas on the matter, please let your yearly Reps. know.

Also present at the meeting was Mr. D. E. Weedman, who represents us on the Retail Pharmaceutical Chemists' Board. He addressed the meeting for a few minutes, to clarify the position of the apprentice in such matters as determining wages and vacations. He pointed out that it was essential for apprentices to have their own representative in such matters, as only someone who had "been through the mill" could appreciate the value of an apprentice to his master at the various stages of his apprenticeship.

We then welcomed Dr. Elizabeth Prest, Medical Supervisor at the Red Cross Blood Bank, who addressed us on Blood Donation and Transfusion. In her most interesting talk she outlined the many needs for blood, and the uses to which it was put, and then gave us a detailed account of exactly what is meant by "giving your pint." We discovered that blood donations are not as horrible as everyone is led to imagine, and I think that the thought of the charming nurses and the beer at the end of it persuaded most of the boys that it would be "a good thing." A vote of thanks to Dr. Prest was passed for her thoroughly enjoyable talk. The committee is especially indebted to her for her help, as they plan to organise a mass donation of blood from A.U.P.S.A. later in the year. Dr. Prest was then entertained at supper by members of the Committee.

**Pharmacy Lapel Badge.**—After our General Meeting, the sub-committee set to work, and within three weeks our new badges were available for distribution. They are of a dignified appearance, and finished in the colours of the University. The design is a shield with  $\mathbb{R}$  in top left-hand corner, and pestle and mortar in lower right corner, with embossed black and white strip from corner to corner.



**Pharmacy Picnic.**—One uninvited guest, the rain, attempted to make his presence felt in an extremely disagreeable manner early in the morning, and hopes of a picnic diminished somewhat at first. Fortunately, the day fined up, and by 11 a.m. the sun was out, making quite pleasant weather for a picnic.

In the morning the girls challenged the boys to a basketball match. The score as told by the boys was six goals all—they even complained of the umpire being biased. However, the timekeeper himself told me very secretly how he had added extra minutes on to the quarters to enable the boys to equal things. Had it not been for these things in the boys' favour (in other words, plain cheating), the girls would really have run rings round them. Following this, lunch was eaten. Several lit fires and grilled chops, etc., and enjoyed them in fine picnic style.

After lunch the boys all changed into football rigouts for the football match, in which one team of boys in black guernseys played another team in "all colours of the rainbow" jumpers. There was much vigorous play and slipping over in the mud, with Mr. Dick Clampett ably acting as umpire. I haven't been able to find out the exact score, but evidently the "all colours" ran out winners.

While this was going on, our girls' team played Fauldings' girls' team at a basketball match, umpired by Mr. Eckersley, who hurriedly learnt the rules a few minutes prior to the game.

The boys decided to challenge whoever won this match to a match afterwards, and for some unknown reason there was much barracking for F.H.F. (headed by John Tapping and Glen Goldsack), even to the extent of the scorers (those mentioned above) shutting their eyes to one of the goals thrown by our girls, while wild cheers from those mentioned above again went up when F.H.F. scored.

Incidentally, did you see—Jim Cacas in his pale blue basketball tunic for the match? . . . David King's red car parked under a blade of grass to shade it from the sun? . . . Glen Goldsack climb up a goalpost and throw one of the boys' six goals in the basketball match? . . . David Saies, who temporarily stood in the open cold with only football pants on while changing for the match? . . . (Katie Cacas looking enchanting in the palest of pale blue gym. tunics?). Unfortunately, she confused things somewhat by playing for the boys in the Boys v. Girls Basketball match, and with her help the boys managed (?) to even the score at 6 all. "Echo" and Glen, sporting red tartan caps at a rakish angle, and wearing the very latest in leisure wear—long shorts (or short longs)? "Genevieve," looking charming in a coat of warm red, and seemingly not at all disturbed by her climb up to Belair. She was accompanied by Heather and David. Phil Wurm, looking debonair in a hat of a new design, which is all the rage at the moment—most attractive on the football field—and other places I can think of!

Wanted to know . . . Who owned the feet that were dangling out of a window of a blue Redex car which was driven on and around the oval, evidently to add to the entertainment?

In conclusion, I would say that everybody who attended had a very enjoyable time, either taking part in the organised football, basketball and baseball, or in playing golf, tennis or ??? Thus ended, I would say, one of the most successful Pharmacy Picnics that A.U.P.S.A. has ever held.

**Visit to an Olive Oil Plantation.**—Second year students in connection with their Pharmacy lectures revived once again the visit to the Stonyfell olive oil plantation. Here they observed the preparation of the oil by the natural process, and were all given a free sample. In the preparation the fruits were first sliced and crushed in an edge runner mill, and then the pulp was transferred to specially woven woollen mats, which are then folded over to completely enclose the pulp of the crushed fruit. The folded mats are packed in tiers into a large press. The pressure is slowly applied, and

the liquid gravitates to a large tank below floor level. It is then allowed to separate into layers, the oil being pumped off into tanks at floor level. The marc from the first press is transferred to a large container, and pressed again. The press cake is then rejected and used as a fertiliser. The oil pumped from the tank is washed with water, and again pumped, this time to a large raised tank, from which it gravitates through a filter bed of loose cellulose, and then to the storage and bottling tanks.

**Pharmacy Float—Annual Procession.**—Once again Adelaide University students "painted the town red." This was on the occasion of the end of the second term, and it was surprising the number of Pharmacy students who took part in these activities. Adelaide was first invaded by a band of about 90 "Martians." For about an hour after they landed the weirdly clad figures terrorised the city, storming shops and business houses, and made workers and shoppers hysterical with laughter. The Martians were grotesquely clad in shining silver gas masks, and their faces were draped in green netting. They stormed the Town Hall, and presented the "Mayor" with the foundation stone of the hall. When they set about sweeping up the Adelaide streets they caused considerable traffic congestion. Early morning workers found that the city bridge had been barricaded off, but this was quickly removed by the police. Another group of students erected an oil derrick, "Lumpol Syndicate," on the fountain in the middle of the Torrens Lake at Elder Park. Others erected "For Sale" notices on the newly erected traffic islands by planting in them various land agents' signboards. The previous night two "flying saucers" went off from the University and circled over the city, with flashing lights powered from small batteries.

At 1.30 p.m. the annual procession left the University with over 20 floats, all tilting at current affairs. The Pharmacy students' float was particularly well designed, with a large banner, "New Commission," and it showed the public just how a commission behaved?

It was very enjoyable, and the procession collected nearly £200 for charity.

**The Pharmacy Dinner.**—There must have been some very weary people arriving at work after the dinner, not so much as a result of the dinner, but from the party afterwards. There were 60 of us at the Hotel Adelaide for dinner at 8 p.m., and everyone enjoyed the four-course dinner which was served. During the dinner we toasted the Lecturers, to which Professor Macbeth replied. Later, another individual toast was proposed to Mr. Lipsham by a prominent group of students sitting at the centre table. Professor Macbeth, who is the Dean of Pharmacy, was presented with one of our new Pharmacy badges by Bob Maloney. One notable incident of the dinner was the fountain spraying David Eckersley, produced when he placed his finger over a foaming bottle of champagne, with a consequent dampening of both tablecloth and friends at the table.

At the finish of the dinner at 11 p.m. it was announced that fun and drinks were to be on at Neil Bannister's home, and all wishing to come were welcome. Many did not feel like going home so early, so we all accepted the invitation. We had a very enjoyable time at Neil's. Thank you very much, Neil. I do hope you are still on good terms with your neighbours. We were rather rowdy as the result of some wishing to play favourite "South Pacific" records in one corner and a group of others having a little community singing in the other. We certainly all had a very enjoyable time, and it was not until quite early in the morning that many arrived home, concluding a very enjoyable evening.

**N.U.P.S.A.—Annual Conference.**—Considerable activity is taking place preparing for the forthcoming Congress, 1955, which is to be held at Victor Harbor (South Australia), January 16-23, 1955, and Adelaide, January 23-30, 1955.



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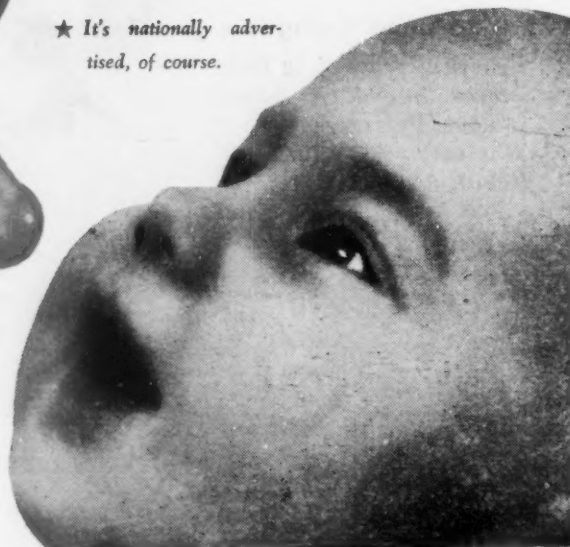
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#### WESTERN AUSTRALIAN PHARMACY STUDENTS' ASSOCIATION.

There is very little to report this month. Our next function—a dance—will be reported in next month's issue.

The Pharmacy Ball on July 27 was enjoyed by a large group of students, although ticket arrangements were not finalised until a few days before. The highlight of the evening was a can-can by six of the third and fourth year boys. (See photo.) L. to R.: Noelle Mountain, Donna Matthews, Robert Groom, Colleen Kennedy, Robyn Crawford, Joan O'Hara.



West Australian Students in "Can-Can."

Saw one far-sighted student doing a great trade in Cardophyltius as blood-pressures rose at the sight of such a bevy of beauty! Congratulations, girls; it was well worth the trouble.

W.A.P.S.A. badges are now on sale at a cost of 4/- each. Financial members only, of course.

You can get your Association blazer now. The Adelaide Tailoring Co. is making them. The total cost is £7/2/6, inclusive of pocket. These are excellent quality, and quite reasonably priced, so see your class rep. about an order.—Pat. Roberts.

#### TASMANIAN PHARMACEUTICAL STUDENTS' ASSOCIATION.

This last month has proved a fairly busy one. All students were particularly requested to attend the monthly meeting of the Pharmaceutical Society, and an almost 100% attendance of students resulted. The guest speaker for the evening was Mr. J. M. Driscoll, the solicitor for the Pharmacy Board, who gave a most interesting and informative address on a topic included in the Final Examination syllabus, "The Pharmacy Act and the Poisons Regulations." The lecture was particularly appreciated, as it thoroughly fulfilled its purpose of giving a general outline and picture of the specific acts and regulations, without being too technical legally for even first year students to understand. Mr. Driscoll laid particular stress on the professional responsibilities of the pharmacist, and gave all those present "something to think about."

The monthly meeting of the Association was held at the home of Miss Yvonne Atkins, Claremont, but unfortunately the extremely poor weather on the night and the distance from town dissuaded all but some eight students from attending. Accordingly the meeting was run on most informal lines, no official business of note being transacted, although those present aired their views on assorted topics.

The highlight of the month's activities was the Annual Dance, conducted by the Association at the Lenah Valley Hall on August 14. Saturday afternoon saw the lads blowing up balloons and decorating the hall with suitable advertisements, while the lasses spread the customary biscuits, etc. The evening proved an outstanding success, both socially and financially, as we hope to make about £30 from our efforts after all expenses have been paid. The success of the dance was due in no small part to the work and organisation of Miss Margaret Purdon and Miss Anne Wilks, and we should like to thank the master pharmacists for their support. The function proved such a success that it is likely another dance will be run very shortly; in fact, plans are already being discussed.

The entries for the H. H. Pearce Essay Prize closed on August 31, and the results are being anxiously awaited.

In the last month Mr. D. Ralph has finally taken the plunge, amidst cries of "another good man gone." We wish him and his wife every success. In addition, Mr. Ian McIntosh has announced his engagement, and we wish "Mac" future happiness.

Results of Army examinations have come through recently, and pharmacy students are again well to the fore for N.C.O. vacancies. The President of the Association will shortly be seen at the wheel of a "pie-wagon." We only hope that he lives up to the tradition of other Army drivers. (No comment.)

With the end of the winter sports season drawing near, pharmacists and apprentices have been well to the fore in hockey. We have been represented in three of the "A" grade teams in men's hockey, with varied success, and the girls have also performed with merit.

Tasmanian students will retire now into pre-examination silence.

## Overseas News

### GREAT BRITAIN

London, September 10, 1954.

#### Profits and Drugs.

Generally, there is little pharmaceutical activity in Great Britain during August, as holidays are common both to staff engaged in industry and administration. Retail pharmacy has its seasonal boom in the coast resorts, and in London and the inland towns pharmacy assistants also are on holiday. However, this year the background to pharmacy has been enlivened by a statement by the Ministry of Health that it has opened discussions with representatives of the Association of British Pharmaceutical Industry concerning the general principles involved in determining fair and reasonable prices in this particular field. At the first meeting a full exchange of views took place, and it was agreed that the points raised would be considered by both sides, and that discussions would be resumed later.

This statement by the Ministry received great publicity in the National Press, and "The Times" devoted its first leading article to this topic on August 25. It urged that the public should be more fully informed about the discussions, and suggested that the Ministry's attitude was not unreasonable, though its proposals might be cumbersome when put into effect. The article goes on to say: "Government departments have in the past bought on a large scale only for defence purposes, and they buy most, naturally, in wartime, when the normal economic mechanism is in suspense and most firms are not engaged in their peacetime pursuits. The precedents on which the Ministry of Health, the Auditor-General and Parliamentary bodies like the

Public Accounts Committee may rely almost all therefore relate to circumstances not parallel to those of the pharmaceutical industry today. Before the war departments did not normally investigate costs and fix prices when competing firms made tenders; prices were fixed when there was no competition. By a misunderstanding early in the war the P.A.C. received the impression that the Treasury had reduced the "standard rate" of profit from 10% on capital employed to 7½%. Treasury officials carefully corrected this. There had been no such change; 7½% might be a standard starting rate in discussions, but it did not apply to the great majority of cases. Efficiency and risk, they said, called for higher profit rates. The officials also explained that rates of profit which seemed high were misleading, because they were based on "historical" costs of capital employed, so that, in fact, firms had to put aside important sums out of profits for depreciation, because the falling value of money had increased the replacement cost of their capital. This is the only known background on which the Ministry of Health may base its price policy. Whether it does so has not been stated publicly. But clearly these precedents are in many respects irrelevant."

"The Times" leader also quotes with approval a statement by Dr. Fleck, Chairman of Imperial Chemical Industries, saying: "The danger is that pharmaceutical research may be rendered so unattractive in this country and so unprofitable that this important field of research may be abandoned by one company after another." It would be ironical if the introduction of the N.H.S. was allowed to have this effect, says "The Times."

"The Economist," a weekly review, reports that some of the representatives of the pharmaceutical industry left the meeting with the Ministry in a thoughtful mood. They feel, with some reason, says "The Economist," that the discussions may set the pattern of the industry for years to come. Decisions on new capital projects are being held in suspense until the outcome of the talks is known. The article concludes: "The industry's main case is weakened by the excesses of one or two of its members, and by certain doubts about the selling expenses of some of the companies that concentrate largely on wholesaling. To manufacturers whose energies are mainly concerned with research and production, the profits made on these operations appear high. Because there are doubts and uncertainties of this kind, few people believe that a cost investigation by the Ministry of Health is unnecessary; what the industry does fear is the emergence of a rigid formula that might be applied to each and every proprietary product, irrespective of circumstances. The financial risks of pharmaceutical production are considerable. . . . It is difficult to imagine a formula that will satisfactorily embrace all . . . elements in the selling prices of proprietary drugs and a periodic check on costs, such as the one now in progress, may prove the better way of protecting the public purse."

At the Labour Party Conference, beginning on September 21, the following resolution will be debated:—This Conference resolves that the next Labour Government will investigate the charges for drugs and appliances supplied under the National Health Scheme, and will, should it be found necessary, take over the production of drugs in order that excessive profits may be eliminated.

#### A Place for the Placebo.

Since the start of the Health Service, Ministry of Health officials have tended to attack the placebo as one of the factors which inflate the drug bill. Within the last four weeks both "The Lancet" and "The British Medical Journal" have published a defence of their use as important tools for the doctor. "The Lancet" quotes with approval an American physician as saying: "If deception there must be, let it be wholehearted, unflinching and efficient. A placebo medicine should be red, yellow or brown, for blue and green are colours properly associated with poisons or with external ap-

plication. The taste should be bitter, but not unpleasant. Capsules should be coloured, and tablets either very small or impressively large. They should not look like everyday tablets, such as aspirin." "The Lancet" also points out that therapy should not be confused with punishment. "The majority will probably agree that there is a small place in practice for the placebo as a means of reinforcing a patient's confidence in his recovery. To refuse a placebo to a dying, incurable patient may be simply cruel, and to decline to humour an elderly chronic brought up on the bottle is hardly within the bounds of possibility."

A correspondent in "The British Medical Journal" asks for the inclusion of a few "humbug drugs" in the official book. "To prescribe them may not be scientific medicine. But it is often very good doctoring, and the opportunity to do so would be better for patient, doctor and drug fiend. All we need," he writes, "are a few brightly coloured tablets and capsules made of kaolin or milk sugar. All we get are powerful drugs, which our patients may be better without."

#### International Pharmaceutical Federation.

The 16th General Assembly of the Federation Internationale Pharmaceutique will be held in London from September 19 to 23, 1955, shortly after the British Pharmaceutical Conference, which will be at Aberdeen next year. At the international meeting a simultaneous translation service will be provided in three languages. It is expected that up to 1,200 delegates from 40 different countries will attend under the presidency of Sir Hugh Linstead.

#### Warning on Butazolidin.

A warning on the use of Butazolidin was given by Professor J. M. Webster, the Home Office pathologist, at a recent inquest. He said that Butazolidin was a drug which had toxic effects on some patients. It had to be used with caution, and in his opinion it was only prudent to use it under hospital supervision. Unfortunately, members of the general public were aware of the drug being available, and some of them almost demanded it, because they knew from their friends that it could relieve rheumatic pain. There was no criticism of the doctor who prescribed the drug in accordance with the maker's instructions. The deceased's doctor said that he had diagnosed chronic rheumatism, and 50 100 mg. tablets of Butazolidin had been prescribed, of which four had to be taken daily. Instructions had been given that the treatment was to be stopped if there was any nausea or giddiness. Professor Webster said the patient had suffered from acute blood pressure, and there was also moderate disease of the heart arteries. The man had actually been drowning in his own fluid, and the excess of fluid was due to the drug.

#### Lead Limit in Foods.

A revised report has been published by the Metallic Contamination Sub-Committee of the Food Standards Committee, which acts under the authority of the Minister of Food, on limits for the lead content of food. In general, the Sub-Committee confirms the appropriateness of the general limits previously recommended, i.e., 0.2 parts per million for ready-to-drink beverages and 2 parts per million for other foods. In some instances these limits cannot be applied at present, and consequently some relaxation is recommended. This includes 5 parts per million for canned fish and meats, and 10 parts per million in dried herbs and spices, as well as agar and other products from seaweed.

In the case of chemicals which may be used in foods, and for which a lead limit is specified in the B.P. or B.P.C., the Sub-Committee had in mind the embarrassment which manufacturers would suffer if two sets of limits were in force. They propose, however, to invite the British Pharmacopoeia Commission and the Codex Revision Committee to review any limits in excess of 10 parts per million. The number of chemicals involved is small, and the Sub-Committee believes that some reduction of these limits is feasible.



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### Fog Deaths.

In the January, 1953, News Letter reference was made to the fogs which had covered London, and the consequent illnesses, giving extra work to hospitals, doctors and pharmacists. The Ministry of Health has now published a report on this four-day fog in December, 1952. It states that between 3500 and 4000 people died in the metropolitan area; of these, 80% occurred in people over the age of 45, and between 60% and 70% were over the age of 65. There was no evidence of an epidemic of infectious origin or a new type of disease. The report gives information on the atmospheric pollutants known to have been present, and other possible pollutants are considered. On the available evidence it seems that oxides of sulphur were the main irritants present. Consideration of all the evidence available leads to the conclusion that substances in the polluted fog caused irritation of the bronchi and bronchioles, and so accelerated death in those already suffering from diseases of the respiratory and cardiovascular systems. In the present state of knowledge it is impossible to state that any one pollutant was the cause of death.

### A City Analyst's Report.

Of 75 samples of drugs taken by the Manchester City Analyst, Mr. A. N. Leather, during 1953, only two were found to be adulterated or otherwise giving rise to irregularity. One of these was a sample of glucose with vitamin D and calcium phosphate, taken informally. Only traces of fatty material were found, and 0.52% of calcium phosphate, compared with a labelled content of 1%. The second drug consisted of medicated lozenges, which had no indication of the ingredients. Discussing adulteration statistics, the analyst says:—"Those who have been accustomed to examine adulteration statistics over a number of years are probably well aware that in any public analyst's or Ministry report the term 'percentage, adulterated or otherwise, giving rise to irregularity,' though the meaning has not always been explicitly stated. In some reports, alternative terms have been adopted, for example, 'percentage adulterated, etc.,' 'percentage irregular,' 'percentage unsatisfactory,' 'percentage condemned,' 'percentage incorrect,' 'percentage not up to requirements.' There may even be some classification of unsatisfactory samples, for example, the following system has been used for many years:—The data given are, total number of samples, number 'adulterated,' number 'inferior,' number 'unsatisfactory' (= adulterated + inferior), and 'total percentage unsatisfactory'."

Mr. Leather suggests that today few would make a distinction between adulteration and gross contamination. Thus, some years ago, when "lemonade" was made from lemon juice, and kept in galvanised iron buckets, so that it caused illness from zinc poisoning, the lemonade might have been described as "adulterated," as was the beer contaminated with arsenic during the arsenic scare at the beginning of the century, or the cocoa powder which contained as an ingredient potassium carbonate contaminated with arsenic. On the other hand, there are many instances which could not reasonably be described as adulteration, but rather as otherwise giving rise to irregularity.

### Pricing in Northern Ireland.

The Pricing Office in Northern Ireland has started pricing prescriptions by means of punched cards, and the report of the period covering the first year states that about 85% of the prescriptions are being priced by mechanical means. The remaining 15% are done by the traditional method. The transition caused some difficulty, but by the end of the year one month prescriptions were being priced within a month. In all, about 6½ million prescriptions were dispensed, valued around £1.75 million.

## Market Report

London, September 10, 1954.

The most interesting feature of the past month has been the sudden and relatively large increases in essential oils of Far Eastern origin, which took place at the beginning of September.

Aniseed went up by fully 40%, to 14/6 per lb., and it is becoming increasingly difficult to obtain firm quotations, as the price varies from hour to hour.

Lemongrass is now worth 14/6 to 15/- per lb., and Chinese peppermint has jumped to 23/-.

Menthol, which a few weeks ago could be bought at 28/-, is now 35/- per lb., and no material is on offer in Hong Kong.

These rises are partly due to the international tension in the Far East, partly to the breakdown in the barter system, and partly to fears of damage by floods which had occurred in China.

Citronella oil is also very scarce, as material from all sources has been sold to U.S. buyers, who have been willing to pay fully 1/- per lb. above the prices offered by merchants trading in sterling.

Rhubarb also is very scarce, with ordinary rough round worth 8/- to 10/- per lb., and Shensi at 11/6 to 14/-.

Among the other drugs, interest has been centred on senega. Spot prices have been nominal at 23/- to 25/- per lb., and it is difficult to find forward offers; prices are around 23/6 per lb., c.i.f.

The peak in ipecacuanha appears to have been passed. Nicaraguan can now be purchased for immediate delivery at 70/- per lb., and shippers ask 57/6. Colombian is 62/6 spot, and 55/- c.i.f. Some Matto Grosso has been quoted at 57/6 per lb., c.i.f.

New crop ergot is worth 17/6, c.i.f., and any material held in London would be around 19/- per lb.

Prime Cape aloes are scarce at 230/- per cwt., with offers from origin at 210/- per cwt.

Canada balsam has dropped back to 21/6 per lb., and balsam of Copaiba to 11/6.

White East African papain, grade one, has come down to 18/- per lb.

Florentine orris root is now worth 200/- per cwt., and 180/-, c.i.f.

Spices have been active; Zanzibar cloves have gone up to 4/7½ per lb., and are around 3/6 for shipment.

Jamaican ginger No. 2 is 260/- per cwt., and No. 3 is 250/-; the African variety is worth 240/-.

No Mombassa chillies are on offer, and shippers quote 235/- per cwt.

Turmeric has reached 150/- per cwt. for Madras finger, and the replacement value is not less than this figure.

Cinnamon is scarce and dear, with quillings worth 2/11 per lb.

Mace is being sold at 9/- per lb., and nutmegs at 2/10½.

The Jamaican Government has fixed the export price of pimento at 250/- per cwt., f.o.b.

Chemicals have been comparatively steady.

Aminophylline is dearer at 28/- to 32/6 per lb., according to quantity.

Metallic mercury is now £102/10/- per 76 lb. flask, and mersalyl is now 280/- per kg.

Citric and tartaric acids are very scarce, and camphor is in poor supply.

Synthetic powder is around 3/9 per lb., and natural about 6/6.

# Trade Notes

## "ANTI-RUST POWDER"

Fassett & Johnson Ltd. advises that Bayer Pharma's "Anti-Rust Powder" is now exempt from sales tax. Prices remain the same at 2/- each for the 4 oz. size and 4/- each for the 16 oz. size.

## "GLYSINAL" TABLETS.

Charles McDonald Pty. Ltd., of 610 Elizabeth street, Redfern, Sydney, has announced the introduction of "Glysinol" tablets—its latest Australian-manufactured ethical product.

Each tablet contains 0.5 gm. Dihydroxy Aluminium Aminoacetate (Aluminium Glycinate) in a pleasantly flavoured medium. This is stated to be a new approach to the successful management of peptic ulcer, hyperacidity and allied conditions.

## "ANTHICAL" BRAND LOTION.

May & Baker (Australia) Pty. Ltd. has announced the introduction of "Anthical" brand lotion, which presents mepyramine maleate in association with zinc oxide in an elegant flesh-tinted preparation for topical application.

"Anthical" brand lotion combines the analgesic, antihistamine and anti-pruritic properties of mepyramine with the soothing and mildly astringent properties of zinc oxide. It is intended for topical application to sunburn, insect bites, prickly heat and minor pruritic conditions. It may also be used in more severe pruritus and in allergic skin disorders when an antihistamine is indicated in a non-greasy liquid vehicle.

"Anthical" is available in bottles containing 4 fl. oz. at a list price of 4/4, and bonus terms of 13 to the dozen are offered until the end of December, 1954.

## CHARLES McDONALD PTY. LTD.: STAFF APPOINTMENT.

Mr. Norman McQueen, M.P.S., has been appointed to the staff of Charles McDonald Pty. Ltd., and took over official duties of Sales Manager on August 1.

Until the end of 1953 Mr. McQueen was on the executive staff of Evans Medical Supplies Ltd., of Liverpool, England, and has had wide experience in the pharmaceutical field. After a number of years as Managing Director of Evans Medical Supplies (India) Ltd., he returned to the U.K., and for the past four years was General Manager of one of Evans' subsidiary companies in the North of England. Mr. McQueen, who is a qualified pharmacist, looks forward to meeting members of the pharmaceutical profession and industry during the course of his duties.



Mr. Norman McQueen

## WRIGLEY'S NEW PACK.

The new pack, which contains 24 packets of Wrigley's PK, Juicyfruit or Spearmint Chewing Gum, will be known as "Wrigley's Twenty-fours," and will retail at 4/-.

"Twenty-fours" will be an all the year round seller, but its release at Christmas should prove most timely. The initial stock has an attractive cellophane sleeve, colourfully printed with an appealing Christmas Gift motif. This sleeve is removable. "Twenty-fours" are the answer to the retailer's problem of mass displays of Wrigley's Chewing Gum; they are made simple and easy. Counter display units should be retained, but supported by extra displays in windows, shelves and counters.

The backs of the new "Twenty-fours" boxes have suggestions for children's games, headed "Add to your fun with Wrigley's games." These are excellent for parties or for those wet days when children are confined to the house. There are 16 games, two of which appear on each pack.

"Twenty-fours" will be released in all States in mid-October. Starting November, Wrigley's will use their three National Radio Programmes over 62 stations, and approximately 258 newspapers throughout Australia, to publicise "Twenty-fours." The Christmas gift angle will especially be emphasised. With this support, retailers should find that sales of Wrigley's Chewing Gum will increase tremendously, and the use of mass displays will further encourage impulse buying.

## DR. E. LESTER SMITH RECEIVES GOLD MEDAL OF SOCIETY OF APOTHECARIES.

Dr. E. Lester Smith, who in May, 1948, discovered vitamin B<sub>12</sub> (used in the treatment of pernicious anaemia), was presented with the Gold Medal in Therapeutics of the Worshipful Society of Apothecaries, at a soiree held in London on July 20. The citation, which was given by Sir Lionel Whitby, in the Great Hall of the Society, referred to Dr. Lester Smith's "fundamental contribution in connection with vitamin B<sub>12</sub>."

Dr. Lester Smith is the senior biochemist on the staff of Glaxo Laboratories Ltd. In his early years with the Company he was principally engaged in research on the production of vitamin D and of vitamin concentrates. In 1938 Dr. Lester Smith began the research that was to result in the isolation of vitamin B<sub>12</sub>. Although the work had to be interrupted during the war, when Dr. Smith transferred his energies to penicillin research, it was resumed with great vigour shortly after the end of hostilities. By this time, partition chromatography, a new technique of molecular separation, had been evolved, and was used in the final stages of the search. The realisation by Dr. Lester Smith that the pink bands in the chromatography columns were related to the activity against pernicious anaemia greatly hastened the final triumph, and on May 28, 1948 (ten years after the project began), the anti-pernicious anaemia factor—vitamin B<sub>12</sub>—was finally isolated by Dr. Smith and his Greenford team.

Dr. Lester Smith has since continued his work on the chemistry of vitamin B<sub>12</sub>, and more recently has carried out valuable research on the incorporation of radioactive isotopes into vitamin B<sub>12</sub> and penicillin.

As a Gold Medallist of the Society of Apothecaries, Dr. E. Lester Smith joins a distinguished company. Among the many famous scientists who have received the Society's Gold Medal appear such eminent names as Sir Frederick Gowland Hopkins, who won the Nobel Prize in Medicine for the discovery of vitamin D; Sir Frederick Banting, the discoverer of insulin; and Sir Alexander Fleming and Sir Howard Florey.

# Commonwealth and State News

## COMMONWEALTH

### PERSONAL and GENERAL

#### NATIONAL HEALTH AND MEDICAL RESEARCH COUNCIL RECONSTRUCTION.

It is notified by order in the Commonwealth Gazette that the Council has been reconstructed. Extract from the order reads:—

(1) A Council, to be called the National Health and Medical Research Council, shall be constituted, and shall consist of seventeen members, as follows:—

The Director-General of Health, Commonwealth, who shall be chairman and preside at all meetings;

Two other officers of the Department of Health of the Commonwealth, to be appointed from time to time by the Minister for Health;

The Director-General of Public Health, New South Wales;

The Chief Health Officer, Victoria;

The Director-General of Health and Medical Services, Queensland;

The Director-General of Public Health, South Australia;

The Commissioner of Public Health, Western Australia;

The Director-General of Medical Services, Tasmania;

The Minister for Health of the State concerned, or of the Commonwealth, as the case may be, may, in the case of the absence of any official member of the National Health and Medical Research Council, appoint a substitute for attendance at any meeting;

A person nominated by the Federal Council of the British Medical Association;

A person nominated by the Royal Australasian College of Surgeons;

A person nominated by the Royal Australasian College of Physicians;

An obstetrician nominated by the Australian Regional Council of the Royal College of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists;

A person nominated by the Australian Dental Association;

A person nominated jointly by the Australian Universities having Medical Schools;

A prominent laywoman appointed by the Commonwealth Government.

The tenure of office of members other than official members shall be three years. Ten members shall constitute a quorum.

(2) The functions of the National Health and Medical Research Council shall be as follows:—

To advise Commonwealth and State Governments on matters of public health legislation and administration, and on any matters concerning health, medical and dental care and medical research;

To advise the Commonwealth Government as to the expenditure of money specifically appropriated as money to be spent on the advice of this Council;

To advise the Commonwealth Government as to the expenditure of money upon medical research and as to projects of medical research generally;

To advise Commonwealth and State Governments upon the merits of reputed cures or methods of treatment which are from time to time brought forward for recognition.

(3) The Council shall meet at such times and such places as may be determined by them, but not less often than once in every calendar year.

(4) The Council may appoint such committees as it considers necessary.

(5) When attending meetings each member of the Council or of a committee appointed by the Council, other than an officer of the Public Service of the Commonwealth, shall receive such allowances as are fixed by the Minister for Health.

(6) A report shall be issued by the Council after each meeting concerning the matters dealt with thereat.

## VICTORIA

### PERSONAL and GENERAL

State  
News

Members in Victoria desiring publication of personal items of interest are invited to write or telephone details to the Editor (FJ 5161).

Mr. G. K. Gunner has replaced Mr. D. C. Petrie as manager Estate H. L. Kittle at Highett.

Mr. G. Harold Cooke was in charge of the Amcal Stand at Royal Melbourne Show.

Miss N. Callow has accepted a position as assistant to Mr. C. M. Pleasance, of Prahran.

Mr. Ian R. Soulsby is now manager of Mr. D. C. Wood's pharmacy, High street, Kew.

Mr. H. S. Cope has appointed Mr. J. C. Muncey manager of his branch pharmacy at Ascot Vale.

Mr. H. B. Winckle has purchased Mr. A. Redapple's pharmacy at East Malvern.

Mr. C. H. Whiteley has purchased Mrs. H. M. Hughes' pharmacy at Lorne.

Mr. M. F. Gregory has opened a pharmacy at 375 Clayton road, Clayton.

Mr. C. A. Paull, formerly of Moe, will be opening a pharmacy shortly at 45a Karnak road, East Darling.

Mr. B. O'Donnell was relieving for Mr. R. R. Cochran while Mr. Cochran was in Adelaide, where he judged the Poultry Section at the Royal Show.

During Mr. A. V. E. Coate's absence, Miss M. Smith, assisted by Mr. J. T. DeRavin, will be in charge of the Oriental Pharmacy.

Mr. H. B. Winckle has appointed Mr. K. J. Couchman as manager of his pharmacy at 283 Waverley road, East Malvern, and he will manage the pharmacy at 483 Waverley road, East Malvern.

Mr. Douglas A. Emonson, who has purchased the pharmacy of Mr. E. W. Goodrich, at Trentham, is the son of Mr. H. A. P. Emonson, of Balaclava Junction. He qualified in 1951.

Misses W. J. Barker and B. J. Anderson will be leaving for England on the "Stratheden" on November 8. They expect to spend about 18 months abroad and hope to visit the Continent.

Mr. G. T. Peterson, Ph.C., F.P.S., A.S.B.M., Technical Sales Manager of Sigma Co. Ltd., advises that he has now returned home from St. Andrew's Hospital, after a successful cholecystectomy. He would like to thank all his friends for their frequent enquiries and good wishes.



## VICTORIA (Continued)

### MANAGERS AND RELIEVERS: SEPTEMBER LIST.

Reliever.	Pharmacy.
Aanenson, P.	A. J. Bach & Son, Essendon.
Adamson, Miss V.	Miss N. Downton, Mid. Brighton.
	E. G. Leete, Balaclava.
	S. H. Sims, Queenscliff.
Baker, J.	A. D. Hoogan, South Yarra.
Barber, W.	J. F. Isaac, Sandringham.
	Hanton's Pharmacy, Seaford.
Barton, Mrs. E. M.	L. J. McIlroy, Windsor.
	J. L. Bult, Deniliquin, N.S.W.
	E. J. Taylor, Elwood.
Branchett, W.	P. J. Costa, Geelong.
	R. Brown, Port Fairy.
Benporath, L.	F. C. Brabner, Lismore.
	C. H. Simpson, Prahran.
	C. Wallis & Son, Toorak.
Broberg, K. N.	J. V. Kennedy, Melbourne.
Darby, Mrs. C.	K. A. Beynon, Bairnsdale.
DeRavin, J. T.	U.F.S. Dispensary, Cheltenham.
Durant, Miss C.	W. J. Langtry, Moonee Ponds.
Edwards, E. H.	A. C. Evans, Balaclava.
	H. S. Cope, Ascot Vale.
Edwards, H. E.	J. A. Jones & Co., Essendon.
Fidge, Miss Y.	I. A. Silverwood, Edithvale.
Fraser, Mrs. M. J.	J. S. McNamara, Frankston.
(Nee Snowball)	Row & Co., Rockhampton, Qld.
	General Hospital, Rockhampton, Qld.
Golding, Z.	U.F.S. Dispensary, Footscray.
	Miss O. Malone, Pascoe Vale.
Hall, K. R.	Miss O. Malone, Pascoe Vale.
	G. T. Say, Benalla.
Halprin, M.	C. H. Semmens, Sandringham.
	H. E. Davies, Bentleigh.
Hornby, B. C.	J. J. A. Lee, Rushworth.
Jacobson, B. L.	Wilson's Pharmacy, Lorne.
Jenkins, Mrs. B. E.	L. T. Heine, Caulfield.
	Miss Hornsey, Moonee Ponds.
Kemp, Miss J. J.	Miss N. Downton, M. Brighton.
	Women's Hospital, Carlton.
Lang, I. D.	Miss A. S. Sutherland, Geelong.
Lanyon, Mrs.	F. St.K. Uren, Hamilton.
Macaulay, R. I.	M. Macaulay, Nhill.
McClusky, B.	Cunnings Pharmacy, Footscray.
Miller, J. W.	U.F.S. Dispensary, Fairfield.
	Dicksons Rly. Phcy., Melbourne.
	W. Attwood, Essendon.
Morris, C. M.	N. Keith, Ashburton.
Morter, Miss D.	J. E. Coates, Preston.
O'Donnell, B. D.	R. B. Fletcher, M. Brighton.
	R. R. Cochran, Healesville.
	J. Chandler, Richmond.
	Cunnings Pharmacy, Footscray.
Pittard, A. J.	Miss R. M. Barbaro, Collingwood.
	A. A. Kleinert, Shepparton.
	Master's Pharmacy, Castlemaine.
Portch, Miss J. M.	R. T. Roberts, Glen Iris.
Richards, Miss V. C.	L. C. Hall, Donald.
Rundle, A. B.	Miss M. L. Sharp, Myrtleford.
Ryall, F. R.	A. J. Broberg, Carnegie.
	U.F.S. Dispensary, Glenhuntly.
Roberts, M. C.	A. H. Thom, Warragul.
Saunders, A.	W. R. Langford, Moe.
Sykes, Mrs. H.	W. H. Lake, Barwon Heads.
Thompson, Miss I.	G. L. Stott, Rosanna.
	U.F.S. Dispensary, Footscray.
Westlake, A. G.	G. T. Hughes, Ormond.
	Moriesons Pharmacy, Glenferrie.

### DRUG THEFTS.

The number of thefts of drugs appears to be steadily increasing. Two reports have been published in the past few weeks.

In Geelong thieves visited a professional suite of offices in Malop street and stole a safe measuring 18 inches by 12 inches. The safe contained 300 grains of morphine in tablet form and a quantity of .45 calibre bullets. Detectives expressed the opinion that the thieves thought the safe would contain money. A warning was issued as to the danger of the tablets.

Another report concerned the loss of 50 nembutal capsules from a motor car in the Preston-Regent-Ivanhoe district.

### R.S.S.A.I.L.A. VICTORIAN CHEMISTS' SUB-BRANCH.

#### LET THIS BE A WARNING TO YOU!!!

The CHRISTMAS DINNER will be held at the MITRE TAVERN HOTEL, Bank Place, City on

Wednesday, December 1, 1954

Reservations 25/-, plus Refreshments

This is an advance notice so all members and "Those-who-could-be" members can arrange for a leave pass on THE NIGHT.

December 1 is well before the Christmas rush begins, and we expect EVERYONE to be present on parade.

Bring an ex-serviceman cobber.

For reservations and further information contact Bill Pretty, 48 Bondi Road, Bonbeach, or telephone during office hours MXY 440 Ext. 288.

REMEMBER! THIS IS A PARADE!!

### DISPENSARIES WAGES BOARD DETERMINATION.

To operate from the first pay period in August, 1954. Wages per week of 40 hours.

#### (a) Apprentices.

	Total Weekly Wage
	s. d.
1st six months' experience	45 6
2nd six months' experience	69 6
3rd six months' experience	93 3
4th six months' experience	117 3
5th six months' experience	141 0
6th six months' experience	165 3
7th six months' experience	186 6
8th six months' experience	232 0

and thereafter the appropriate rate prescribed herein under the heading "Other Employees."

#### (b) Juvenile Workers.

1st six months' experience	45 6
2nd six months' experience	57 6
3rd six months' experience	79 3
4th six months' experience	100 9
5th six months' experience	115 6
6th six months' experience	136 9
7th six months' experience	158 6
8th six months' experience	180 0

and thereafter the appropriate rate prescribed herein under the heading "Other Employees."

#### Other Employees.

Chief Pharmaceutical Chemist	366 0
Assistant Pharmaceutical Chemist	326 0
Unqualified Assistant	308 0
Female Shop Assistant not engaged in dispensing or compounding medicines, drugs, or medicinal preparations—	
(i) with less than 3½ years' experience in a dispensary	195 6
(ii) all others	206 6

## VICTORIA (Continued)

### ANNUAL DINNER OF GEELONG CHEMISTS' ASSOCIATION.

The annual dinner of the Geelong Chemists' Association was held at the A.B.C. Cafe, Moorabool street, Geelong, on September 23, at 6.30 p.m.

The attendance of over fifty included Parliamentary and municipal representatives, representatives of the principal pharmaceutical organisations in Melbourne, local members, assistants and apprentices.

Mr. A. E. Bell, President of the Geelong Association, presided, and was ably assisted by his Vice-President, Mr. Albert C. Marshall.

The toast to Parliament was proposed by Mr. Brydie L. Warner, Immediate Past President of the Association. In characteristic humorous vein, Mr. Warner referred to the Federal Parliament as the "put and take" government, which put business in the way of chemists through the National Health Service, and took it away again in the form of taxes. State Parliament, he said, claimed that it had sovereign rights. It could do anything, but although it took a great amount of money in the form of petrol tax, could not provide first-class roads.

An apology for non-attendance was received from Mr. Hubert Opperman, the Federal Parliamentary representative, who was unable to attend. Sir Thomas Maltby was present. They were also pleased to have as guests the representatives of the three municipalities which govern Geelong.

In more serious vein, Mr. Warner pledged members of the Geelong Chemists' Association in loyalty to their governing bodies.

Response to this toast was made by Sir Thomas Maltby, M.L.A. Sir Thomas said the reference to the "put and take" government was humorous, coming as it did from a "shake and take" merchant. He was pleased to be present at the meeting, and appreciated the invitation extended to him.

Sir Thomas said he understood that chemists all over the State were very greatly concerned at certain legislation which he would not name, but which was before the State Parliament. The telegrams had started to come in, he said. The party he represented was one hundred per cent. behind the chemists in this particular matter, and there was no need to send telegrams to him. He warned that they should not leave anything to chance. The matter might be decided "in another place," and it was necessary with the present state of affairs not to take anything for granted.

Cr. Fidge, Mayor of Geelong, responded on behalf of the municipal representatives.

The toast of the pharmaceutical organisations was ably handled by Mr. Marshall, who referred by name to each of the representatives present and the functions which each body performed.

Mr. Keith Attiwill, Public Relations Director, and Mr. F. N. Lee, President of the State Branch Committee of the Guild, responded in appropriate terms.

Mr. Bell introduced the speaker of the evening, Mr. A. T. S. Sissons, and Mrs. Sissons, who were given a most enthusiastic welcome. Mr. Sissons thanked the Geelong Chemists' Association for the invitation to be present, and then presented an entertaining and informative account of his recent overseas trip, and some aspects of pharmaceutical practice and education in Great Britain. At the conclusion of the address Mr. Bell thanked Mr. Sissons, and the audience expressed its appreciation with applause.

In happy terms Mr. H. A. Braithwaite, President of the Pharmacy Board, submitted the toast of the Geelong Chemists' Association, to which Mr. Bell responded.

The gathering dispersed at 10 p.m.

### DISCUSSION GROUP—INTEREST GROWS.

#### Meetings in Melbourne and Country Towns.

##### Castlemaine.

At the invitation of the Castlemaine chemists, the President of the Discussion Group, Mr. John R. Oxley, accompanied by Mr. Farnbach and Mr. Lock, of the Department of Health, visited Castlemaine on August 11.

The visitors were joined at dinner by the local chemists, and later attended a very representative meeting at the Mechanics' Institute. The Chairman (Mr. J. D. Ritchie, of Maryborough) mentioned that representatives were present from Castlemaine, Maryborough, Bendigo, Woodend, Daylesford and Avoca. He then introduced Mr. Oxley, who briefly explained the objects of the Discussion Group.

Mr. Oxley explained also that the reason for his visit was to ascertain if it was the desire of those present to form a sub-branch in the area.

It was felt by the Central Committee that such sub-branches throughout the State would form a valuable link with the main group, and at the same time enable country members to participate in similar discussions.

Many country chemists had expressed regret that these meetings were confined to Melbourne, and it was suggested that in those areas where country branches were formed their meetings should be held quarterly.

The Discussion Group was sponsored by the Pharmaceutical Society, and filled a very necessary want for retail pharmacists. Subjects chosen were those of general interest, and every effort was made to keep these on a level which would be of most interest to the busy pharmacist.

Mr. Oxley then introduced the guest speaker, Mr. C. Farnbach, Ph.C., who gave a very interesting address on various problems arising from the N.H.S. and Pensioner Benefits. Many questions were asked by those present.

After a hearty vote of thanks to the speakers, it was decided to form a sub-branch in the area, arrangements for same being left in the hands of the Honorary Secretary, Mr. Fredriksen.

Mrs. Barker provided a delightful supper, which concluded a very successful evening.

##### Traralgon.

Mr. John Oxley, President of the Discussion Group, accompanied by Mr. Farnbach, Chief Pharmacist of the Victorian Department of Health, and Mr. Lock, attended a meeting of over 30 chemists at the Mechanics' Institute, Traralgon, on the night of September 8.

Among the districts represented were Traralgon, Sale, Heyfield, Trafalgar, Morwell, Moe, Drouin, Warragul, Maffra, Pakenham and Mirboo North.

Mr. J. B. Robinson, of Traralgon, occupied the chair, and introduced Mr. Oxley, who outlined the origin and aims of the Discussion Group, and expressed the hope that those present might see their way clear to form a sub-branch in the area.

He particularly emphasised that a branch should not be formed unless there was an enthusiastic desire for same.

Visits were being made only by invitation, as it was not the desire of the Group to have weak links in the chain. He then introduced the guest speaker, Mr. Farnbach, who delivered a most interesting address on various aspects of the N.H.S. and Pensioner Benefits, answering many questions on the subject.

At the conclusion a hearty vote of thanks was moved by Mr. Davies, and carried by acclamation.

It was decided that a sub-branch be formed and that meetings be held at the most suitable centre.

Mr. J. B. Robinson very kindly invited the visitors to supper, which concluded a most pleasant evening.

The value of these meetings has already been demonstrated, and the friendly atmosphere that exists in all centres visited is a happy augury for future associations.

# EXCLUSIVE PREVIEW OF COMING ATTRACTIONS IN THE GREAT NEW **LIFE SAVERS** COLOUR CAMPAIGN!



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### AND OTHER FUNGUS INFECTIONS OF THE SKIN

In the summer months when tinea and other fungous infections become most active the demand for a dependable preparation for their treatment increases in proportion. Undex, which has proven its effectiveness in the prophylactic and therapeutic treatment of these infections, becomes more than ever a necessity to every pharmacist's stock.

The Ointment—in 2-oz. tubes.  
The Powder—in 3-oz. sprinkler drums.

# UNDEX

ALFRED LAWRENCE & CO. LTD.  
AUSTRALIA.

## VICTORIA (Continued)

### Melbourne.

At the College of Pharmacy on September 8 a Discussion Group meeting was held, the guest speaker being Mr. Geoff. Treleaven, Ph.C., F.P.S., who spoke on recent advances in pharmaceutical products.

The speaker, during the evening, covered a wide range of substances, including Anti-histamines, Oral Diuretics, Anti-Parkinsonian Drugs, Synthetic Oestrogens, Anti-Tussive and Anti-Hypertensive substances. The speaker opened his talk by briefly mentioning miscellaneous substances that have recently come on to the market. Among these was a preparation of Ergometrine Tartrate (1 mg.) with Caffeine 100 mgm.

Another new product of interest was a combination of Aminophylline 3 grs. with Aluminium Hydroxide 4 grs., which helps the absorption of Aminophylline.

Of the Oral Diuretics, mention was made of Chlormerodrin, a synthetic organic mercurial and a non-mercurial type Diamox, a non-bacteriostatic sulphonamide derivative.

The introduction of Methyl Cellulose into the field of slimming preparations was next discussed by Mr. Treleaven. When taken with a glass or two of water, the Methyl Cellulose in tablet form gives a feeling of fullness in the stomach, and thus has a tendency to prevent the patient from taking an excess of food. Care must be taken to consume an adequate amount of water with such preparations, as otherwise an impaction of the intestine will occur.

Among the Anti-Parkinsonian Drugs, a few to be considered were Diethazine (Diparcol), Ethopropazine (Lysivane), Benzhexolis Hydrochloride (Artane), Caramephrin (Parpanit), Procyclidine Hydrochloride (Kemadrin). Most of these are Specified Drugs.

The speaker next gave some information regarding Anti-Tussive Drugs. These included the Ethers of Morphine, Dihydrocodinone Tartrate and Dihydrocodeine Tartrate, which are available in tablets and syrup form. Under this group also are the preparations containing Pholcodine (Morpholinylethylmorphine), the principal advantages of which over Codeine are as follows:—

- i. 5-7 times more effective than Codeine.
  - ii. Less toxic.
  - iii. Higher anti-tussive factor than Codeine.
  - iv. Less constipating than Codeine or Morphine.
- One per cent. or more of the above substance in a product brings it under Part 1, Second Schedule.

Taoryl was an effective Anti-Tussive Non-Morphine Drug, with no risk of addiction or sedative effect.

Mention was made of some of the newer Anti-Hypertensive Drugs such as Veriloid with Phenobarb, Vergityl, Serpasil, Hexamethonium Bromide Compounds, Hydrogene (containing three alkaloids of ergot) and Asfovad (to reduce blood pressure during operation).

The speaker then went on to give some interesting facts about Vitamin B<sub>12</sub>, which to be absorbed through the stomach can only do so if a full supply of the "Intrinsic Factor" is present. Fifty micrograms of Vitamin B<sub>12</sub> when taken orally on an empty stomach will control anaemia. Vitamin B<sub>12</sub> is also absorbed through the mucous membrane to control pernicious anaemia.

Vitamin B<sub>12</sub> in aqueous solution is incompatible with Vitamin C, Detrose, Ferrous Gluconate, Ferrous Sulphate, Acacia, Sucrose, and certain of the Vanillin Aldehyde Flavours.

Mr. Treleaven then discussed in detail many Anti-histamine preparations, listing them under their various chemical names, which are as follows:—

Under the heading of **Ethylene Diamine Derivatives** are such substances as Thencodil, Thensylene, Histodyl and Tagathen.

Under the **Ethanolamine Derivatives** are Benadryl, Dramamine, Travamine and Andramine, which are familiar as travel sickness preparations.

The next group are the **Piperazine** type drugs such as Diparalene, Ancolan, Histantin and Marzine.

Then there are the **Phenothiazine** type such as Phenergan and Avomine.

Mr. Treleaven listed the **more potent** Antihistamines as such substances as Phenergan, Benadryl, Diatrin, Pyribenzamine and Anthisan, and the **less potent** preparations like Antistine, Histostab, Thepokin and Diparalene.

He also spoke on the generally accepted doses of the antihistamine as being as follows:—

i. Over 14 years old. The adult dose.

ii. 5-14 years old. Half adult dose.

iii. 2-5 years old. A third adult dose.

iv. 1-2 years old. 5% to 20% adult dose.

At the conclusion of the meeting Mr. Geoff. Leete thanked Mr. Treleaven for his very excellent address and the wealth of information conveyed to the audience, who showed their appreciation by generous applause.

### POISONS AND DANGEROUS DRUGS

#### Amendments to Schedules and Regulations.

A series of amendments of the Poisons and Dangerous Drugs Schedules and the Dangerous Drugs Regulations was published in the Victorian Government Gazette No. 907, September 15, 1954.

Details of these are published below for general information at the request of the Pharmacy Board.

#### ADDITIONS TO SCHEDULE OF DANGEROUS DRUGS.

Additions to the list of Dangerous Drugs, Sixth Schedule, first paragraph, comprise the following:

Dihydrocodeine and acyl derivatives of dihydrocodeine such as acetyldihydrocodeine, acetylcodeine, thebacon, butyryldihydrocodeine, paracodine, paracodin; and the salts, preparations, admixtures, extracts or other substances containing any proportion of dihydrocodeine or such derivatives.

Dihydromorphine its salts and any preparation, admixture, extract or other substance containing any proportion of dihydromorphine.

Isomethadone (also known as isoamidone) its salts and any preparation, admixture, extract or other substance containing any proportion of isomethadone.

Methadol and derivatives of methadol such as methadyl acetate, alpha-acetylmethadol, alpha-methadol, beta-acetyl-methadol; and the salts, preparations, admixtures, extracts or other substances containing any proportion of methadol or such derivatives.

Morphinan and derivatives of morphinan such as morphinan, dextrorphan, laevorphan, levorphan, racemorphan, dromoran, 3-methoxy-N-methylmorphinan, dextromethorphan, laevomethorphan, levomethorphan, racemethorphan; and the salts, preparations, admixtures, extracts or other substances containing any proportion of morphinan or such derivatives.

Morphine-N-oxide (also known as genomorphine) and all pentavalent nitrogen morphine derivatives; and the salts, preparations, admixtures, extracts or other substances containing any proportion of morphine-N-oxide or such pentavalent nitrogen derivative.

Morphinone and derivatives of morphinone such as dihydrohydroxycodone, methylhydromorphone, oxycodone, hydrocodone, hydromorphone; and the salts, preparations, admixtures, extracts or other substances containing any proportion of morphinone or such derivatives.

Piperidine derivatives with hypnotic properties such as alphaprodine, betaprodine, hydroxypethidine, bemidone, ketobemidone, meprodine, alphameprodine, betameprodine; and the salts, preparations, admixtures, extracts or other substances containing any proportion of such piperidine derivatives.



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ADELAIDE PERTH

## VITAMIN E IN MEDICINE

**STEINBERG C.L.** Vitamin E in the treatment of fibrositis. *Am. J. Med. Sci.* 201, 347-9 (1941).

Fibrositis is a disease characterised by inflammatory reaction of fibrous connective tissue anywhere in the body. Primary fibrositis is a metabolic disease, and secondary fibrositis is muscle pain and swelling associated with primary diseases such as arthritis, rheumatic fever, gout, etc. Primary fibrositis is sometimes diagnosed as lumbago, torticollis, muscular rheumatism, myositis, etc.

Vitamin E is of value in the treatment of primary fibrositis, but has little, if any, beneficial effect in cases of secondary fibrositis.

Thirty patients with primary fibrositis were treated with vitamin E either as wheat germ oil or as mixed natural vitamin E concentrate (120 mg. of tocopherol per day). Complete relief was obtained by all patients.

**STEINBERG C.L.** Dilute and concentrated preparations of the tocopherols (vitamin E) in the treatment of fibrositis. *N.Y. State J. Med.* 42, 773-8 (1942).

Twenty cases of primary fibrositis were treated with pure  $\alpha$ -tocopherol, mixed tocopherol concentrates, and wheat germ oil. All of the vitamin E preparations were effective, but the more concentrated forms rather than wheat germ oil were preferred for therapy because no gastric disturbances were induced by them.

**STEINBERG C.L.** Tocopherols (Vitamin E) in treatment of primary fibrositis. *J. Bone Joint Surg.* 24, 411-23 (1942).

Natural mixed tocopherols, 120 to 240 mg. daily, were given to 20 patients with primary fibrositis. Definite improvement resulted in all cases. Forty other patients were given 300 mg. daily. Most of these patients improved after one week of treatment, and all but five were completely relieved of their fibrositic symptoms. Severe local reactions occurred when tocopherol concentrate was given intramuscularly at weekly intervals for three weeks, but all nine patients were relieved of fibrositic symptoms.

All of 12 patients given 200 mg. of tocopherol in corn oil intramuscularly at weekly intervals and observed for two to four months were also definitely relieved.

The fibrositis of nine out of 12 patients who received 65 mg. of tocopherol by mouth three times daily was definitely improved. Six of ten patients who received 65 mg. of tocopherol by mouth were completely relieved.

Inserted in the interests of Pharmacists by  
**Pro-Vita Products Pty. Ltd.,**  
422 Collins Street,  
Melbourne.

## VICTORIA (Continued)

Thebaine its salts and any preparation, admixture, extract or other substance containing any proportion of thebaine.

All of the abovenamed drugs and substances have been recommended for inclusion in Schedules of Dangerous Drugs by the Drug Supervisory Body of the United Nations Organisation. Consequently, action has been, or should be, taken in all countries and States which are party to the international conference to bring the drugs named within full control as Dangerous Drugs.

### Specified Drugs—Items Added to List.

The following substances have been added to the second paragraph of the Sixth Schedule to the Poisons Act 1928—Specified Drugs:

Mephnesin, its preparations and admixtures by whatever name such substance is described.

Hexahydropyrimidine 4:6 dione, and all derivatives of hexahydropyrimidine 4:6 dione; their salts, preparations and admixtures whether described as mysoline or by any other name.

Ion Exchange Compounds whether anionic or cationic whether described as Carbo-Resin, Katonium, Natrinil or by any other name and intended for internal use by human beings.

These preparations therefore become fully controlled as Specified Drugs. Their supply is limited to prescription; prescriptions may not be repeated except in accordance with written instructions of the prescriber on the face of the prescription, and when dispensed upon the last occasion legally permitted the prescription must be cancelled.

### The Dangerous Drugs Regulations.

For the purpose of satisfying some legal points, it has been necessary to re-issue all of the amendments of Regulations 31, 32, 33 and 34 of the Dangerous Drugs Regulations since 1947.

As these Regulations are of special interest, the Regulations as revised are reprinted below:

31. (1) The Specified Drugs to which this part of the regulations apply are the substances and preparations included in paragraph (2) of the Sixth Schedule to the Poisons Act 1928 and any other substance or preparation added thereto by proclamation, and any preparation containing a Specified Drug excepting preparations specifically excluded from the said paragraph of the said Schedule (amended 15/6/48).

(2) No person shall have in his possession any specified drug unless such drug has been lawfully obtained under the provisions of these regulations.

(3) No person shall supply or dispense any specified drug except upon the written prescription of a medical practitioner or a registered veterinary surgeon:

Provided—

(a) That a pharmaceutical chemist in places where it is not reasonably practicable to obtain a written prescription may without such prescription supply for bona fide veterinary purposes any of the sulphonamides or substituted sulphonamides or penicillin or a preparation containing any of the sulphonamides or substituted sulphonamides;

(b) That a pharmaceutical chemist or a person holding a licence as a general dealer in poisons under the Poisons Act 1928 may without a prescription supply in an unopened original container as supplied by the manufacturer for veterinary use a proprietary preparation consisting of or containing any of the sulphonamides or substituted sulphonamides which is unsuitable for human use and is packed in a container labelled in accordance with the provisions of the Poisons Regulations and bearing in addition the words "For Veterinary Use Only—Unsuitable for Use by Human Beings" in prominent letters;



(c) That a pharmaceutical chemist, a person holding a licence as a general dealer in poisons, or a person holding a licence to sell poisonous substances may without a prescription sell a preparation of penicillin in cream or ointment form or in the form of teat bougies or such other form as is approved by the Board if the container of such preparation is prominently labelled "For Veterinary Use Only—Unsuitable for Use by Human Beings. Wear rubber gloves when applying. This preparation must not be used after the date of expiry printed hereon"; together with a statement by the manufacturer or packer of the date of manufacture and the date of expiry; and

(d) That any person may without a prescription sell or supply any animal or poultry feed containing antibiotics or any preparation containing antibiotics which is intended for use only as a supplement for animal or poultry food if such animal or poultry feed or such preparation has been registered as a stock food under the provisions of the Stock Foods Act 1936 or of the Stock Medicines Act 1937 and is not represented as being of use in the cure, mitigation, treatment or prevention of disease.

#### NEW CLAUSE.

(e) That a pharmaceutical chemist or a person holding a licence as a General Dealer in Poisons under the Poisons Act may supply without a prescription a preparation containing chloramphenicol in the form of a solution sold specifically for the treatment of foot-rot in sheep or in the form of an ointment for the treatment of pink-eye in cattle and that the containers of such preparations are labelled—"For Veterinary Use Only—Not Intended for Human Use."

32. (1) The provisions of the last preceding regulation shall not apply to the sale by an authorised person of a specified drug to a duly qualified medical practitioner, a registered veterinary surgeon, a registered pharmaceutical chemist, or to any scientific or public institution, public hospital, or government department (on the signed written order of the superintendent in immediate charge of any such institution, hospital, or department), or to a nurse employed by the Victorian Bush Nursing Association who furnishes a written order signed by a medical officer of the Association, nor to the sale or supply by a wholesale druggist licensed under the provisions of these regulations to persons authorised to sell or supply any of the specified drugs.

(2) No person other than a registered medical practitioner or a registered veterinary surgeon shall write and/or issue a prescription for a specified drug; provided that a registered dentist may issue a prescription for any of the sulphonamides or substituted sulphonamides or their salts, compounds, derivatives or preparations thereof or penicillin or any preparation of penicillin or for not more than six tablets of any drug of the barbituric acid group. Every such prescription issued by a registered dentist shall be marked by such dentist—"For Dental Treatment Only," shall bear the name and address of the said dentist, the name and address of the patient, and the date of issue of the prescription.

33. Every registered medical practitioner, registered veterinary surgeon and registered dentist, who writes and/or issues a prescription for a specified drug shall indicate thereon the quantity of the drug to be supplied and the maximum number of times such prescription shall be dispensed. The prescription shall be written in ink, shall be dated and signed with the usual signature of the prescriber and shall specify his address and the name and address of the person for whom the drug is prescribed.

34. (1) No person, except as provided by these regulations, shall dispense any prescription for any specified drug unless—

(a) Such prescription bears the signature of the

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# C. L. BUTCHERS MEMORIAL SCHOLARSHIP

This Scholarship, which is awarded by the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Victoria, carries payment of all fees for tuition at the Victorian College of Pharmacy, and for books and apparatus for the four years of the course, subject to the holder making satisfactory progress throughout the course. The next scholarship will be awarded in 1955.

This Scholarship is open to boys or girls over 16 years of age, but who will not have reached 19 years of age on December 31, 1954, and who have passed the School Leaving Examination in the requisite five subjects or the Preliminary Examination of the Pharmacy Board of Victoria. Possession of the Matriculation Examination Certificate is an advantage. The selected applicant will be required to enter Articles of Apprenticeship with a registered pharmaceutical chemist for four years, in accordance with the provisions of the Medical Act 1928, Part III.

Applications must reach the Secretary of the Society before February 1, 1955.

F. C. KENT,  
*Secretary.*

## VICTORIA (Continued)

medical practitioner or veterinary surgeon or dentist by whom it purports to be given;

(b) He has no reason to suppose that the prescription is not genuine.

(2) Such prescription shall not be dispensed more than once unless the prescriber has indicated on the face of the prescription that it is to be dispensed more than once or at a specific interval or intervals, or within a specified period not exceeding six months.

Provided that a prescription written by a registered dentist for penicillin or any preparation of penicillin or for any drug of the barbituric acid group, or for any of the sulphonamides or substituted sulphonamides or preparations thereof shall not be dispensed more than once, shall be cancelled after it has been dispensed and shall be retained for at least two years by the pharmaceutical chemist who dispensed it.

(3) The prescription shall be marked, stamped or legibly inscribed by the dispenser in accordance with the provisions of Regulation 77 of the Pharmacy Regulations 1930.

(4) The person who dispenses the prescription on the last occasion permitted under these regulations as determined by clause (2) hereof shall in addition to the requirements of clause (3) hereof also stamp, mark, or inscribe in durable and legible letters across the prescription the word "Cancelled."

(4A) No person shall dispense a prescription for a specified drug if such prescription has been marked "Cancelled."

(5) No person shall dispense a prescription for a specified drug if such prescription bears a date more than six months prior to its presentation.

(6) The provisions of regulations 33 and 34 (2), (4) and (5) shall not apply to the sale or delivery of any specified drug by a registered pharmaceutical chemist on the certificate or written authority, signed by a duly qualified medical practitioner, stating that any such drug is required for a person suffering from epilepsy or any chronic or malignant disease: Provided that such certificate or authority is dated and delivered to the registered pharmaceutical chemist by the medical practitioner prior to the first sale or delivery of such drug, and that the original prescription or written order is retained by the said chemist and attached to the prescription book opposite the entry required to be made by him under the regulations made under the Medical Act 1928: Provided further that no sales or deliveries shall be made after six months from the date of issue of such certificate or authority.

(7) The provisions of Regulations 33 and 34 (2), (4) and (5) shall not apply to prescriptions or registered medical practitioners for—

1. Preparations containing not more than  $\frac{1}{2}$  grain per dose of barbituric acid and organic or metallic derivative of barbituric acid and not less than 5 grains of theobromine or not less than  $\frac{1}{4}$  grain of ephedrine or not less than  $1\frac{1}{2}$  grain of aminophyllin or not less than 1-300th grain of atropine.
2. Amodipyrine and its salts and preparations thereof.
3. Penicillin and its salts and preparations thereof.
4. Streptomycin and its salts and all other antibiotic metabolites whether derived from natural sources or produced by synthetic means and preparations thereof.
5. Thiourea and preparations thereof.
6. Thiouracil, methyl, ethyl, propyl, or other derivatives of thiouracil, and preparations thereof.
7. Synthetic anti-histamine drugs, including—
  - (a) Benzhydryl alkamine ethers, such as benadryl;
  - (b) Derivatives of ethylenediamine, such as antergan, pyribenzamine, neo-antergan;
  - (c) Imidazole analogues, such as antistine.
8. Paludrine and other synthetic anti-malarials.

### SUPPLY OF TINCTURE OF OPIUM.

The Dangerous Drugs Regulations have for many years contained the provision that a registered pharmaceutical chemist or person holding a licence as a general dealer in poisons under the Poisons Act 1928 can legally supply Tincture of Opium for veterinary purposes without a prescription, provided that the drug was required for bona fide veterinary purposes only, and that an entry of the sale was made forthwith in the Poisons Book and in the Dangerous Drugs Register.

This exemption, which is not considered to be any longer necessary, has been removed by an amendment of the Regulations.

#### Additions to Second Schedule.

Second Schedule, Part I.

The following substances are added to Part I of the Second Schedule to the Poisons Act 1928:

Yohimbine, its salts and all preparations or admixtures thereof.

Dyflon (Di-isopropyl-fluorophosphonate), its derivatives, preparations and admixtures, by whatever name such substances are described.

The effect of inclusion of the substances in Part I of the Schedule is that they must be labelled "Poison," etc. Entry in the Poisons Book is required. Sale is forbidden except to persons known to the seller or in the presence of a witness who knows the purchaser and is known to the seller.

Second Schedule, Part II.

The following item is added to the Second Part of the Second Schedule:

Choline Esters, both acyl and alkyl, such as acetylcholine, carbachol, succinylcholine, methacholine, their salts, derivatives, preparations and admixtures by whatever name such substances are described.

The effect of this addition is that the substances named must be sold only by pharmaceutical chemists and persons authorised as general dealers in poison carrying on business more than four miles distant from the nearest chemist's shop. Containers must carry a poison label and the name and address of the retail seller. Preparations in this part of the Schedule which are intended for internal administration must be labelled in red with the words "This preparation is labelled 'Poison' in conformity with the Poisons Act 1928, but if taken in strict accordance with the directions is not dangerous."

#### Fourth Schedule.

The following items have been added to the Fourth Schedule:

Anticoagulant Substances and their precursors such as dicoumarol, dicoumarin, coumarin, 4-hydroxycoumarin, warfarin, heparin; hirudin; their derivatives, preparations and admixtures by whatever name such substances are described and preparations thereof except preparations containing less than 0.1% of such substances prepared and sold solely for the destruction of rodents and labelled and packed in accordance with the provisions of the Vermin Destroyer (Rat-poison) Regulations 1954.

Chlordane and all substitution and/or addition products of 4:7 Methanoindene, whether described as chlordane, chlordan, velicol 1068, CD 68, Octa-Klor or by any other name, and preparations or admixtures thereof except preparations or admixtures containing less than 2% of such substances and labelled as follows:

- (a) With a statement of the percentage of Chlordane and
- (b) With the following warning:

Not to be used for spraying into the air, as for flies nor for general application to large areas nor for spraying bedding. When used indoors apply directly with brush or swab. Avoid inhalation or contact with skin or foodstuffs.

Substances included in the Fourth Schedule may be sold only by chemists, general dealers in poison and persons licensed to sell poisonous substances, i.e.,



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### VICTORIA (Continued)

domestic, industrial, agricultural and horticultural poisons, etc. Distinguishable containers are prescribed, and containers must be labelled with the words "Poison—Not to be Taken," the name of the poison contained in the preparation and its percentage and the name and address of the seller, as well as any other particulars which are specially prescribed.

#### Sodium Fluoroacetate (Compound 1080).

Sodium Fluoroacetate (Compound 1080) has been prominently in the news of recent date as a substance successfully used for the destruction of rabbits.

This substance is described as a colourless and odourless compound of exceptional danger, and for that reason its sale, except under very strict conditions, has been controlled by arrangement between the Pharmacy Board, the Customs Department and the agent in Australia.

Special control by Regulations under the Health Act have now been introduced. The text of the Regulations, which were published in the Government Gazette No. 907, September 15, 1954, is as follows:

1. These Regulations may be cited as the "Sodium Fluoroacetate (Compound 1080) Regulations 1954" and shall come into operation upon publication in the "Government Gazette."

2. In these Regulations, unless inconsistent with the context or subject-matter—

"Bait" means any single portion of edible matter in which is incorporated sodium fluoroacetate (compound 1080).

"Sodium fluoroacetate (compound 1080)" (hereinafter in these Regulations referred to as "the said substance") means the substance sodium fluoroacetate whether known by that or any other name and includes the substance in powder form and in solution mixed with water or any other liquid.

3. No person shall sell any of the said substance unless it is contained in a sealed package bearing a label as set out in the First Schedule.

4. At the time of the sale and before delivery of the said substance the vendor shall fill in and the purchaser shall sign a document in the form of the Second Schedule to these Regulations.

5. Such document so filled in and signed shall be forwarded by the vendor forthwith to the Commission of Public Health, 295 Queen street, Melbourne.

6. Every person who has in his possession any of the said substance shall keep the stock in a special locked compartment.

7. A record shall be kept by every purchaser of all quantities of the said substance received used or otherwise disposed of by him.

8. (1) The purchaser shall be responsible for ensuring that only he or some competent person authorised by him in writing handles the said substance prior to its incorporation in the bait material.

(2) The purchaser shall inform the Commission of the name and address of every person authorised by him pursuant to the preceding sub-regulation.

9. No bait may be laid on any land by any person other than the landholder unless such landholder first gives written authority in the form of or substantially in the form of the Third Schedule to these Regulations.

10. The landholder or his appointee may assist with the laying of baits but before doing so such landholder and appointee shall be warned by the purchaser or person referred to in Regulation 8 of these Regulations of the dangers of the said substance and of the special precautions necessary when handling such substance.

11. All persons when handling the said substance or baits incorporating that substance shall wear heavy duty rubber gloves and such gloves shall be washed thoroughly in running water, tested for leaks and dried

and dusted with talc powder immediately after each use. After removal of the gloves the hands of the persons handling the said substance or baits incorporating the said substance shall be washed thoroughly before smoking or eating.

12. No person shall prepare or lay any single bait of a volume exceeding 1 cubic inch or containing more than 5 milligrams of such substance.

13. Baits shall be laid where practicable in furrows 4 inches deep and all uneaten baits shall be covered with a minimum of 3 inches of soil within a period of four days from the time of laying, provided that in cases where such laying and covering are not practicable all uneaten baits shall within the same period be collected and destroyed.

14. Baits shall be transported only in a watertight utensil labelled "Poison-1080." Such utensil shall be washed thoroughly after use and shall be used for no other purpose than the carrying of baits.

15. Mixing of baits and wasning of utensils shall not be carried out within 50 yards of any river, creek, stream, channel, or other watercourse, or of any lake, lagoon, reservoir, pond, or other body of water. Such mixing and washing shall be performed on a specially prepared site from which the top soil has been removed to a depth of 4 inches and which shall be filled in with soil when the work is completed.

16. Rabbits and other vermin destroyed by baits shall be collected within four days of laying the bait and shall be buried or burned without prior removal of the skin.

17. Any landholder who uses or authorises the use on his land of any baits shall notify all of his neighbours of his intention to use such baits before such baits are laid.

18. Any person doing any act forbidden to be done, or failing to do any directed to be done by these Regulations, shall be guilty of an offence against these Regulations and shall be liable to a penalty of not more

than twenty pounds and in the case of a continuing offence a further daily penalty of not more than five pounds but so that total of such penalties shall not exceed one hundred pounds.

## PHARMACY BOARD

## Monthly Meeting

The Pharmacy Board of Victoria met at 360 Swanston street, Melbourne, on September 8, at 10 a.m.

**Present.**—Mr. H. A. Braithwaite (President) in the Chair, Messrs. S. J. Baird, A. W. Callister, W. R. Iliffe, N. C. Manning, A. W. McGibbony, W. Wishart, F. C. Kent (Registrar) and T. G. Allen (Minutes Secretary).

**Final Examination Results.**—Reports received from the examiners were received and adopted. The following candidates passed:—Miss J. Adams, Miss R. Bull, Miss M. J. Cochran, M. R. Higgins, W. L. O'Brien, A. M. Smallwood, K. J. J. Willis.

**Correspondence.**—Correspondence dealt with by the Board included the following:—

To an apprentice, advising that the Board after further consideration was unable to grant his request that time spent as a National Service Trainee in a R.A.A.F. hospital be accepted as part of the compulsory period of apprenticeship.

To the Department of Health, forwarding suggestion that the Stock Medicines Act be amended to provide that compliance with labelling and other provisions of the Poisons Regulations be a condition precedent for registration of stock medicines.

From the Department of Health, Sydney, inquiring re provisions in Victorian law which preclude a person not being a qualified chemist owning a pharmacy.

To a pharmaceutical chemist, conveying warning re irregularities in connection with requirements under the Dangerous Drugs Regulations. A reply was received

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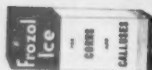
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Get one free with every dozen Frozol Ice you order between 1st October and 31st October. Frozol Ice, Australia's most popular corn remedy, made record sales last year. This year's advertising should increase demand still further.



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For every dozen of Frostene you order between 1st October and 31st October, your whole-saler will give you one free. Big new demand can be expected for this consistent seller this summer as a result of intensive advertising.



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MONTH**

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FOR COLINATED, FROZOL ICE & FROSTENE IN PRESS THROUGHOUT AUSTRALIA



## VICTORIA (Continued)

giving an assurance that the matter had been attended to and that all requirements would in future be observed.

To the Department of Health, submitting various proposed amendments of the Poisons Schedules.

To the Victorian Branch of the Guild, forwarding notices concerning additions to Schedules with suggestion that these be published in "Gilseal News."

To the Secretary, Department of Health, forwarding recommendation for amendment of Medical Act Part III to enable annual registration fee of up to £3/3/- to be charged.

From Mr. E. Engel, Coogee, N.S.W., stating he is registered in London and Queensland, and seeking information about acceptance of qualifications in Victoria. Advised applications must be based on original registration. Under reciprocal agreement only persons who have completed full course of training and apprenticeship in Great Britain and passed all examinations are eligible. Applications cannot be considered until applicant domiciled in Victoria.

From three chemists, forwarding statutory declarations concerning accidental losses of small quantities of Dangerous Drugs.

From a medical practitioner, stating there is a good vacancy for a pharmaceutical chemist to establish practice at Winchelsea, Victoria.

From the Pharmacy Boards of South Australia, Tasmania, New South Wales, commenting on suggestion of Victorian Board that reciprocity might be dependent on applicants passing a written examination in Forensic Pharmacy in the State in which they seek registration.

From Mr. Sydney Hull, directing attention to apparent conflict between certain provisions in the Pharmaceutical Benefits Regulations and the Pharmacy Regulations, and expressing the opinion that State regulations should prevail. The matter was discussed, and the Registrar instructed as to the reply to be forwarded.

**Formal Business.**—The following formal business was dealt with:—

**Applications for Registration.**—Nancy Mae Haigh (Final Exam. Vic.), Eifion Wyn Price (Cert. Ph. Soc. Gt. Brit.).

**Restoration of Names to Register.**—John Bowen, Freda Atkinson Johnson (Mrs. Burt).

**Managers and Relievers Notified.**—79.

**New Businesses Opened.**—5.

**Business Changes Notified.**—5.

**Apprenticeship Indentures Transferred.**—4.

**Apprenticeship Indentures Suspended.**—7.

**Apprenticeship Indenture Cancelled.**—1.

**Certificates of Identity Issued.**—4.

**Opium Permits Issued.**—10.

**Permits to Purchase Cyanide Issued.**—2.

**Licences as General Dealers in Poisons Issued.**—7.

**Licences to Sell Poisonous Substances Issued.**—22.

**Police Reports re Poisonings.**—1 Barbiturate—fatal; 1 Strychnine—fatal; 1 Cyanide—fatal.

**Early Entries, November Final Examination.**—67.

**Pharmaceutical Register.**—The Registrar reported that at the beginning of the year there were 2327 names on the Pharmaceutical Register. After adjustment for restoration of names and erasures, the number to whom registration renewals had recently been sent was 2260. To date 666 renewals had been received.

**Inspector's Reports, Inquiries, etc.**—The following reports were dealt with:—

**Robbery.**—A suburban chemist notified that his pharmacy had been entered by burglars. Cash was taken, but there had not been interference with poisons or Dangerous Drugs.

**Warfarin Rat Poison.**—The packers of a warfarin rat poison had been visited, and were recommended to discontinue distribution of the preparation in paper

bags. It was pointed out that warfarin was likely to be scheduled, and if that were done the type of container being used would be disapproved.

**Dental Supply Co.**—A report received concerning inspection of a dental supply company in relation to local anaesthetics and other controlled lines. Breaches of the Regulations were reported. A warning was given to the company, and it was informed that a further inspection would be made at an early date.

**Spirits of Salts in Beer Bottles.**—The President informed the Board that this matter had been further investigated. The distributor stated that the pack was not usual. An employee, without knowledge of the management, had put up orders in special quantities for a few customers. Practically all articles had been withdrawn from circulation. The President said that efforts were still being made to recall bottles which had got out to retail customers.

**Dispensary.**—Reports that a Friendly Society dispensary had been left in charge of an unregistered person were being investigated.

**Dangerous Drugs for Ship's Passenger.**—An inquiry was received during the month concerning supply of a Dangerous Drug on prescription to a passenger on an interstate ship. The President said that, after investigating bona fides of the case, he had authorised supply, subject to the prescription being signed by the medical officer of the ship and countersigned by the master or the manager of the shipping company.

**Forgery.**—A chemist reported a suspected forgery of a prescription for Carbrital. The circumstances suggested that the person presenting had been under observation some time ago for similar offences. The police were advised.

**Loss of Drugs.**—Agents for a drug firm reported that, although a signature had been received for drugs delivered at a Melbourne hospital, the hospital later notified that a quantity of tablets covered by the Poisons Schedules had not been received. If received, it was affirmed that the tablets had been destroyed. The Registrar said that, as a considerable time had elapsed, he was of opinion that there was no point in publicising the loss, and that the matter should be settled on a commercial basis between the parties. The Board concurred.

**Pharmacy Advertisement.**—Attention was directed to an advertisement in an Italian newspaper stating that the pharmacy was under the direction of a pharmacist and a doctor, and that if desired injections would be given. The President said this advertisement appeared to be an offer to do several things which were illegal. The Board considered the matter, and resolved that the pharmacist should be notified of the irregularities, and instructed to issue a correcting statement in the newspaper in which the announcement appeared; also to give a written undertaking to the Board that the law would be observed.

**Drugs Seized from Pharmacy.**—A report was received concerning seizure of Dangerous Drugs, Specified Drugs, books and documents, under warrant, from premises in which the business of a pharmaceutical chemist had formerly been conducted by a person since deregistered. The President outlined the circumstances leading up to the issue of the warrant. It appeared that another chemist was involved in that some Dangerous and Specified Drugs may have been supplied to the person who had been deregistered, and therefore was not an authorised person. Decision as to action to be taken was left in the hands of the President after examination of reports from Inspector Ahern and police officers.

**Theft of Drug.**—A report was received that quantities of Heroin had been stolen from two pharmacies, and an admission had been made by the person, a pharmaceutical chemist, who had allegedly taken the drug. A report had been made to the C.I.B. Drug Bureau.

**Pethidine.**—A chemist reported his suspicions that a customer was obtaining greater quantities of Pethidine than was necessary. Prescriptions written by several

## VICTORIA (Continued)

doctors had been handed in. Inspector Ahern was investigating.

**Aureomycin Ointment.**—A country chemist reported that a city firm was distributing aureomycin ointment without prescriptions. The President said this was completely contrary to the requirements of the Regulations relating to Specified Drugs. There was no exemption for veterinary preparations containing aureomycin. It was resolved that Inspector Ahern warn the principals of the firm concerned.

**Prosecutions.**—The Registrar reported that Mr. R. E. Stredwick and Mrs. M. Wilson, of Lorne, were proceeded against in the Geelong Court during the month, and were fined for various breaches of the Regulations.

Action taken by the Police Department against Dr. E. Lowenthal, Richmond, under section 16 of the Medical Act Part I, which required that a medical practitioner shall date and attach to all prescriptions his usual signature, had failed.

Notice of appeal had been given by the National Skin Institute against recent convictions for being illegally in possession of Specified Drugs.

**Control of Specified Drugs.**—The President reported that a general discussion had taken place with representatives of the Pharmaceutical Society and the Federated Pharmaceutical Service Guild on the question of the control of Specified Drugs.

Several useful suggestions had been made. It was the Board's intention to confer with representatives of the Hospital Pharmacists, the Hospitals and Charities Commission and the proper section of the Chamber of Commerce, all of whom were interested and might be of help to the Board in offering suggestions on certain aspects of the proposed control.

**Labour and Industry Act.**—Several chemists submitted inquiries regarding the provision in the Labour and Industry Act which now precluded a chemist from employing a son or daughter in addition to the quota of apprentices allowed.

In discussion reference was made also to the limiting effect imposed by the section in the Act which permitted only one apprentice to each pharmacy, irrespective of the number of persons employed.

Another aspect of the apprenticeship requirements was raised by the Registrar, who pointed out that suspension of indentures for the period of National Service Training was seriously reducing the number of vacancies for apprentices at the beginning of each academic year.

It was resolved that these matters be discussed with the Secretary for Labour.

**Financial.**—The Honorary Treasurer submitted the monthly financial statement, and accounts totalling £1139 were passed for payment.

The meeting then adjourned.

### PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY

#### Council Meeting

The Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Victoria met at 360 Swanston street, Melbourne, on September 1, at 9.30 a.m.

**Present:** Mr. E. Scott (Vice-President), in the Chair; Mrs. P. A. Crawford, Messrs. S. J. Baird, L. A. Hamon, A. L. Hull, F. W. Johnson, V. G. Marieson, F. C. Kent (Secretary), and T. G. Allen (Minutes Secretary).

**Leave of Absence:** Mr. I. J. Thompson, President (overseas).

**Correspondence:** Letters dealt with by the Council included the following:—

From the Pharmaceutical Society of South Australia, forwarding copy of minutes of Pharmaceutico-Medical

Liaison Committee, held on July 26. Copies distributed to members Victorian Committee and to B.M.A. for medical members.

From Mr. J. E. Stanton, Punchbowl, N.S.W., inquiring re Victorian Fellowship Course. Advised that Fellowship attainable only by personal attendance at lectures. Details of lectures available 1954 supplied.

From Mr. F. T. Stone, thanking the Council for electing him an Honorary Life Member.

To Mr. T. P. Lane, Daylesford, congratulating him on selection as A.L.P. candidate for the Ballarat North Legislative Assembly seat.

From the Federal Council of Pharmaceutical Societies of Australia, forwarding notices re Kodak Travelling Scholarship. Copies to Dean.

To the Superintendent of Telephones, supporting applications of two members for installation of telephones.

From C.S. and I.R.O., forwarding details of Locke Research Fellowship. Copy forwarded to Dean.

From Mr. J. H. Drose, Pharmaceutical Section, Department of Health, Dutch New Guinea, forwarding details of qualifications, and inquiring if eligible for admission as a member of Victorian Society. To be advised that Apothecary's assistant qualification not recognised by Pharmacy Board of Victoria, therefore he is not eligible for admission as a member. Secretary to forward all necessary details regarding acceptance overseas qualifications.

From Pharmaceutical Society N.S.W., forwarding list of newly gazetted Dangerous Drugs, and inquiring if all are included in Victorian Schedules. Information supplied.

From Mr. Barry Dean, Secretary, Discussion Group, forwarding note of next meeting, to be held on September 8, when Mr. G. K. Treleaven would speak on "Recent Advances in Pharmaceutical Products."

From Mr. F. J. Howard, Kerang, seeking information regarding contracts with hospitals for supply of pharmaceutical service.

To Lt.-Col. F. E. Kiel, congratulating him on appointment as Military Attache, Australian Embassy, Djakarta.

The correspondence was received.

**New Members Elected.**—Arthur Edward Jaggs, Marion Joan Smith, John William Lewis Skepper.

**Hon. Librarian's Report.**—The Hon. Librarian (Mrs. P. A. Crawford) tabled a recommendation from the Dean that the following books be purchased as additions to the Library:—

"Practical Clinical Biochemistry." By Harold Varley, London. Wm. Heinemann Medical Books.

"Synthetic Organic Chemistry." By R. B. Wagner and H. Zook. London: Chapman and Hall.

"Sir Joseph Banks—the Autocrat of Philosophers." By H. C. Cameron. London: Batchworth Press Ltd.

Resolved that the recommendation of the Dean be adopted.

**A.P.F. Report.**—Mr. F. W. Johnson, Chairman of the A.P.F. Management Committee, said A.P.F. activities had been confined to trying to get the B.P. Dose Book completed. The detail work had been finished off, and a rough draft had been sent out to all members of the A.P.F. Management Committee and to Dr. Byron L. Stanton. The next step would be for another meeting of the Committee to be called. They were just about ready to go to press.

The Chairman said it was interesting for him to report from Queensland that the Guild and the Society, acting together, had approached the Government with a view to having the A.P.F. made legal in Queensland, so that it could take precedence before the B.P.C. The Secretary said that at the present time Victoria was the only State where that applied.

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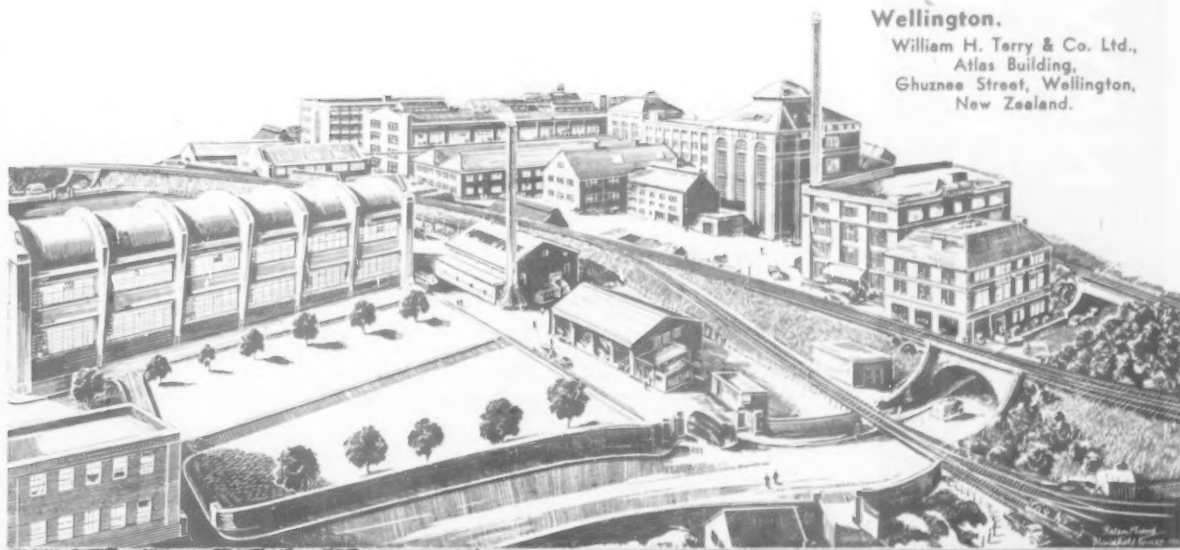
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## VICTORIA (Continued)

**Rebuilding.**—Mr. S. J. Baird, Chairman of the Building Committee, reported on the meeting held on August 31, when the architect was in attendance.

Plans for the proposed new college building in Parkville were exhibited, and a number of minor alterations had been suggested by the Dean, and noted by the architect, who undertook to give consideration to them.

The Secretary reported that the officers of the Crown Law Department were drafting an agreement between the State Government and the Society in relation to the finance to be supplied for the Parkville building and the return of the Swanston street site to the Government.

The reports were received.

**Fire.**—The Secretary reported that a fire had occurred at one of the Society's properties in Royal Parade, Parkville. The report received from the Fire Brigade suggested that the blaze had started in a sleepout at the rear of 391 Royal Parade. The sleepout was destroyed, and portion of the main building was damaged. Damage was estimated at £800. The insurance company had been notified.

**Pharmaceutical Service, Ararat and Beechworth Mental Hospitals.**—A communication was received from the Public Service Board, advising that as from July 1, 1954, approval had been given for rates of payment to part-time chemists at Ararat and Beechworth Mental Hospitals being advanced to 25/- and 22/6 respectively per hour or any portion of an hour spent at those institutions. The Secretary said that the present rate was 12/6 per hour, with a maximum of 25/-, these rates being considered quite unsatisfactory by the chemists participating in the work.

The chemists at Ararat and Beechworth had been notified of the changes.

**Society of Hospital Pharmacists.**—A communication was received from the Secretary, Society of Hospital Pharmacists (Victorian Branch), objecting to a statement that the Geelong Hospital had installed a tabletting machine, to the detriment of retail chemists. This statement was reported in "The Australasian Journal of Pharmacy" as part of the minutes of the Victorian State Branch Committee of the Guild.

It was decided that the communication be transmitted to the Guild for attention.

**Friendly Societies and Open Trading.**—The Acting President reported on a deputation to the Chief Secretary to oppose introduction of legislation to enable Friendly Society Dispensaries to trade openly with the public. Mr. Scott said that the Hon. Treasurer of the Society (Mr. Baird) had been one of the speakers at the deputation.

Mr. Scott further added that nothing was being left undone by the Guild in its endeavour to bring the campaign against the proposed legislation to a successful conclusion.

**Financial.**—The Hon. Treasurer submitted the monthly financial statement, and accounts totalling £2,729/16/3 were passed for payment.

**Articles of Association.**—The quotation of Wilke & Co. Ltd. for reprinting the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Society was accepted.

**Monthly Luncheon.**—The Acting President suggested the Council give further consideration to a proposal he had made earlier, that a monthly luncheon meeting with guest speaker should be organised by the Council.

Members of the Council unanimously supported the suggestion, and it was agreed that the Acting President and Secretary make full inquiry as to rooms available, cost, etc., and report to the next meeting.

The meeting closed at 11 a.m.

## THE P.D.L.

## Directors' Meeting

The 365th meeting of the Directors of Pharmaceutical Defence Ltd. was held at 360 Swanston street, Melbourne, on September 15, at 9.30 a.m.

**Present.**—Messrs. I. H. Barnes, W. J. Cornell, N. C. Cossar, E. A. O. Moore, F. N. Pleasance, C. C. Wallis, and the Secretary.

Apologies for non-attendance were tendered on behalf of Mr. E. W. Braithwaite (Chairman) and Mr. B. L. Warner (Vice-Chairman), both indisposed, and in their absence Mr. N. C. Cossar was voted to the chair.

**Premises Risk.**—The Secretary said the question as to whether the reduced rate for premises risk would apply in all States was a matter for decision by the Underwriters' Association in each State. He had learnt from Melbourne Fire Office Ltd. that New South Wales had agreed to the reduced rate, and it was anticipated that the other States would also agree. However, formal advice from those States was still awaited.

**"Subject to Average."**—The suggested paragraph on this subject, prepared by Melbourne Fire Office Ltd., had been partly rewritten, and with their concurrence published in the August issue of the Journal.

**Commonwealth Health Department Tests.**—Latest advice from Western Australia was that the matter concerning a member of the W.A. Branch had not yet been finally decided. At their meeting in August, the Directors had decided to defer consideration of some aspects of such cases until the decision in the W.A. case was known.

**Correspondence.**—Formal correspondence was tabled, and the following were amongst the letters dealt with:—

To Mr. E. W. Braithwaite, conveying sympathy of the Directors in his illness, and best wishes for progress to complete recovery.

To a large number of members, forwarding further information in regard to General Public Risk (Premises) insurance.

To the Federal Secretary, F.P.S. Guild of Australia, stating that the Directors fully supported the action being taken by the Guild in connection with analyses following the taking of samples by representatives of the Commonwealth Health Department, and expressing the hope that representations made by the Guild, with a view to having this practice revised, would be acted upon by the Department.

To the Branch Secretaries, forwarding copies of recent circulars, (a) "New Insurance Information," and (b) "Adequate Insurance is Vital in All Business." The Directors hoped by this means to stimulate the flow of general insurance business to the companies associated with P.D.L.

From the Secretary, South Australian Branch, advising that "new insurance business has eventuated to quite an appreciable extent," following the despatch of a circular to members in South Australia.

**New Members Elected.**—Messrs. A. L. Anderson, Warrnambool; J. C. Boyd, Ringwood; N. E. Chong, Fitzroy; D. A. Emonson, Trentham; V. M. Dreher, Rosebud West; M. F. Gregory, Clayton; A. E. Jaggs, Moorabbin; E. W. Price, Portarlington; and K. R. Tyler, Williamstown.

**Journal Report.**—Mr. Cossar reported on business dealt with at the Annual Meeting and the meeting of the Board of Management of the Journal. He also tabled a copy of the Annual Report of the Publishing Company.

**Legal Advice.**—On a question raised concerning hours of trading on Sundays, the solicitor advised that there did not appear to be anything to prevent the opening of pharmacies on Sundays until 8 p.m. A chemist would thus be at liberty to work to an approved roster on Sundays (but not on public holidays). As the law had never been tested, and it was somewhat ambiguous, the solicitor emphasised that this was his own opinion, and could be interpreted otherwise.

## VICTORIA (Continued)

Several members sought and were furnished with advice in regard to leases of their premises.

**Claims.**—Two matters in suspense were awaiting payment of extra medical attention. The members affected would be reimbursed.

**Ray Lamps.**—Correspondence, accompanied by copies of opinions (based on N.S.W. law), was received from the N.S.W. Branch just prior to the meeting. It was decided that consideration be deferred until the next meeting, to permit of the material being studied by the Directors; further, that the N.S.W. Local Board be thanked for its assistance in this matter.

**Financial.**—The Hon. Treasurer presented the monthly financial statement, and accounts totalling £1,070/19/5 were passed for payment.

**Insurances.**—Discussion took place in regard to the matter of insurance generally. Advice from the Victorian Branch of the Guild was now awaited, so that further conference could take place with their representatives.

The meeting closed at 12.45 p.m.

### THE GUILD

### Annual Meeting

Approximately 50 members attended the Annual Meeting of the Victorian Branch of the Guild held in the large lecture room, College of Pharmacy, Melbourne, on August 31, 1954, at 8 p.m.

The State President, Mr. F. N. Lee, occupied the Chair and opened the proceedings.

**Notice of Meeting.**—The State Secretary, Mr. W. F. Glover, read the notice convening the meeting.

**Confirmation of Minutes of Last Annual Meeting.**—The Minutes of the last Annual Meeting held in August, 1953, were taken as read, and were confirmed on the motion of Mr. E. Scott, seconded by Mr. S. M. Adams.

**Annual Report: Adoption.**—The Twenty-Sixth Annual Report, covering the work of the S.B.C. for the year ended June 30, 1954, copies of which had been circulated to members, was formally received on the motion of Mr. A. K. Lloyd, seconded by Mr. J. J. Cocking.

In moving the adoption of the report, Mr. Lee said it dealt with the main activities of the Guild during the year. There were one or two points, however, which he would like to elaborate.

He referred particularly to the high level which membership had reached. This was most gratifying to the State Branch Committee. Practically every person who established a pharmacy nowadays made a call to the Guild office one of his first engagements. They wished to join up with this organisation which meant so much to them, and to take advantage of the many services and benefits it offered.

Mr. Lee appealed to all of the members to take a lively interest in the affairs of the Guild. Each zone had a district representative, and it was one of the functions of this representative to bring to the State Branch Committee reports, criticisms and suggestions from the members, and to carry back information as to what was happening at headquarters.

Members of the Executive had visited many district meetings both in the metropolitan and country areas, and were convinced that throughout the State members were solidly behind the Guild.

The Executive had endeavoured to visit as many districts as possible, and on a number of occasions had been able to bring members together, and several problems had been settled as a result. Mr. Lee referred to a price-cutting difficulty in one area and the problem of arranging a satisfactory hospital contract in another country town.

Proceeding, Mr. Lee paid tribute to the work of the personnel of the various sub-committees of the Guild and to the outstanding services of the members of the State Branch Committee.

Mr. L. G. Rowbottom and Mr. J. I. Richards, he said, had retired from the S.B.C., and had been suitably thanked for what they had done for the advancement of the Guild whilst holding office.

Mr. W. R. Iliffe had also severed his connection with the S.B.C., and he and Mr. A. K. Lloyd had been honoured by the Federal Council which had made them honorary members.

Mr. W. J. Langtry, their Honorary Treasurer, had been a most valuable worker, but because of other obligations he was not seeking re-election this time.

Special reference was made to the work of the Pricing Committee under the Chairmanship of Mr. N. F. Keith. The Chairmanship of this Committee, said Mr. Lee, was one of the most important positions in the Guild. Largely due to the work of this Committee, the members would shortly have in their possession a consolidated price list of the drug trade. This was a very great achievement, and had been brought about only after a great deal of hard work and negotiations. Victoria, he felt, had taken the lead in bringing this about.

Another move of interest was the revival in Victoria of the G.P.L. Company which proposed to market a few lines and thereby augment the funds of the Victorian Branch. "Allerban" had been introduced, and sales so far were satisfactory. Another achievement worthy of comment was the lifting of price control from pharmaceutical prescriptions. In the negotiations it had been necessary to give an undertaking that there would be no undue increase in prescription prices.

"Gilseal News" had been developed, and now was issued from Victoria on behalf of four States.

There had been many complaints from members regarding the Hospital Benefits Association. Introduction of the Federal Government Scheme for medical benefits caused such a flood of new members that the H.B.A.V. was unable to cope with the new applications fast enough to avoid long delays in payment of claims. There had been other complaints also, and these reacted unfavourably against members of the Guild who acted as agents for the H.B.A. The members themselves came in for a great deal of criticism and were not at all happy about this.

Mr. F. C. Kent, a member of the Executive of H.B.A., was present at the meeting by invitation, and would take back to his Executive a report of complaints voiced by members.

Mr. Lee asked members to present details so that Mr. Kent would have evidence to place before the controlling body of H.B.A.V.

The Guild was well served by its officers, said Mr. Lee. Mr. E. B. Davies, who had been with them for a short while, had proved his ability and had rendered very valuable service, but had now gone on to another sphere of activity. Mr. Davies had been replaced by Mr. Wright, who was acting as assistant to Mr. W. F. Glover. They hoped to hear and see much more of him as time progressed.

Mr. Lee said he could not speak too highly of the magnificent service given by their Secretary, Mr. W. F. Glover, who had laboured long and faithfully for many years for the Guild. (Applause.)

His report would not be complete, said Mr. Lee, without reference to the wonderful support given to the Branch by the Federal Department, notably the Public Relations Secretariat, Merchandising Service and Pricing Department.

He had much pleasure in moving the adoption of the report, and would call upon Mr. Scott to give a review of Federal activities.

**Report by Mr. E. Scott.**

Mr. Scott said nothing very contentious had happened in the Federal sphere during the past 12 months.

There had been almost constant negotiation with the



# TESTIMONIALS TALK!



12/3/54

The Australian Sales Manager,  
Messrs Briginshaw Bros. Pty. Ltd.,  
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SYDNEY. N.S.W.

Dear Sir,

It gives me pleasure to confirm in writing what I have already told you verbally, viz., that the BRIG-MARKER has been of great assistance in the efficient running of my Pharmacy. Marking stock, and stock control in particular, has always been difficult to handle properly; any system I have tried in my 20 years in Pharmacy has had so many drawbacks, that I have up till now discarded them one and all.

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Yours sincerely,

*Ray R. Wilson*

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JP 2

## VICTORIA (Continued)

Government in regard to pharmaceutical benefits, and the Pensioner Medical Service and pharmacists' views had been presented. Government officials had listened and decided what was to be done. If terms and conditions were unfavourable, the only check that pharmacy could apply was that of non-work. That could not be applied, however, unless all States were prepared to co-operate, and that had not been the position.

The Federal Council had endeavoured to get better terms for P.M.S. Mr. Scott said that personally he was not content with the terms they had secured, but they were the best they had been able to negotiate up to the present. Unfortunately, the Guild was not yet a thoroughly united body. Some States still wished to retain to themselves the right of autonomy and were not disposed always to bow to Federal decision. All in all, however, he (Mr. Scott) thought the contracts under which they were at present operating were more or less satisfactory.

Mr. Scott said a promise had been given by the Government that the Guild would have ample time to discuss details of regulations relating to pharmaceutical services before the regulations were gazetted, but that promise had not been carried out. They were given a glimpse of the regulation a few hours before gazettal and were informed that no alterations could be made.

A number of questions of importance to pharmacy were discussed by the Standing Committee which consisted of four chemists and four members of the Government.

One of the most important of these matters was the giving of adequate notice of intention to remove lines from the free list. They had at last succeeded in obtaining an assurance that at least 30 days' notice would be given before items were withdrawn. In his (Mr. Scott's) opinion that was in adequate. He believed that six weeks' to two months' notice should be given.

In all these matters Mr. Scott said it was necessary for the people who provided the service, namely the doctors and the chemists, to act conjointly. He was glad therefore to report that this principle had been adopted in the Victorian Medico-Pharmaceutical Liaison Committee, and he was hopeful that it would follow through at Federal level. If the forces outside of the Government combined and acted in unison, the result would undoubtedly have a profound effect upon the Government.

Mr. Scott said the Merchandising Section of the Guild had done a magnificent job in bringing new lines on the market and stimulating the merchandising psychology of the chemist. Pharmacy generally was loth to develop new lines, but he personally was of opinion that they should push and develop any line which gave them a good profit.

Victoria, said Mr. Scott, had taken a lead among all the States in forcing from manufacturers an adequate margin of profit. Examples of satisfactory agreements negotiated to this end were quoted.

Referring to the N.H.S. Investigation Committees, Mr. Scott said these were predominantly pharmaceutical in personnel. In the early days of negotiation they, the chemists, had asked that all cases of alleged irregularity or malpractice by chemists should be tried by chemists. The Investigation Committees were there not in an inquisitorial capacity, but to ascertain the facts and explain departmental practice to officials, most of whom were not familiar with such practice. Where the law was broken, the Committees would make appropriate recommendations, but they would protect chemists against wrongful charges.

The Federal Council was still negotiating with the Government in attempts to have vexatious and irritating regulations altered.

The Guild building was practically finished, said Mr.

Scott. They hoped to move into occupation some time in October. Six floors would be occupied by the organisation, and one would be let. On the fifth floor there would be an amenities section available to all members. He hoped they would make use of it.

The completion of this building was a monument to Guild progress. Twenty-five years ago no-one would have dreamed that they would have a seven-storey building valued at £100,000 as Guild headquarters.

A matter which was greatly concerning the S.B.C. was the threat of open trading by Friendly Societies in Victoria. This could have dire results, threatening the very existence of private chemists. Mr. Scott said that this move would be resisted with all the strength of the Guild.

Mr. W. J. Langtry, Honorary Treasurer, presented the financial statement for the year, and in doing so, seconded the motion for the adoption of the report. Mr. Langtry said he wished at this stage to express his personal gratitude to fellow members of the S.B.C. and members of the staff for the very great help given to him in his office as Treasurer. Assistance such as that given by Mr. Glover made an Honorary Treasurer's job a very easy one. Surplus for the year was £513/1/8. Accumulated funds now total £3517/15/2, plus £870/7/7 in Reserve accounts.

### Discussion of Report.

Mr. M. Super said he thought the President might have stressed more the great value of the new features of the dispensing price list. He suggested that consideration be given to bringing liquid emulsions into the category of mortar mixtures.

Mr. Super also urged that the State Branch Committee issue a guide to veterinary prices. This was very important to country men. A veterinary officer employed by one of the departments had challenged and criticised prices charges by chemists in one particular area. He hoped that this matter would be looked into.

Mr. Super, continuing, said he was disappointed that no reference had been made to the contentious question of channelling of P.B. and P.M.S. prescriptions.

He criticised the approach to the matter of the threatened legislation relating to open trading by dispensaries. Mr. Scott's explanation regarding the regulations under the National Health Act was, he thought, very weak.

Mr. H. A. Braithwaite said he wished to suggest to the S.B.C. that it would be right and proper for them to provide to members some details of the expenditure involved in supplying "Gilseal News" to other States.

From the view point of the Journal, he said it was necessary to bear in mind that some advertisers worked on a fixed allocation, and the multiplication of publications carrying advertisements might act to the detriment of some. Some firms, he thought, might choose the least expensive medium for getting their announcements over.

Mr. A. K. Lloyd, referring to H.B.A., said that a country member whose name would be divulged if required had received payment of a claim after four months, although it had been promised earlier within three weeks.

He further stated that another H.B.A. member had suffered from a broken leg, and had been informed he could not recover anything. He had, however, not been advised that the reason the claim was not payable was that some technical detail in presentation had been omitted.

With regard to after-hour services by pharmacy, Mr. Lloyd expressed the opinion that an adequate service at all times could be given if rosters were efficiently organised throughout the State. He quoted what had been done in Geelong as an example.

Mr. Val Preston said he thought something should be done urgently to solve the question of emergency after-hours service.

Mr. W. Lee said he had given a 24 hours' service, and had notified the doctors in his area. Some, how-

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## VICTORIA (Continued)

ever, were reluctant to take advantage, as they felt there might be some breach of ethics involved. He had also attracted the attention of a Labour Department inspector, who warned him that he was liable to prosecution if the door of the pharmacy were left unlocked while a prescription was being dispensed after hours. Inroads upon his time were such that he was not able to submit P.B.A. and P.M.S. prescriptions at the end of each month. If anything could be done about the channelling of prescriptions, he would be pleased.

**Mr. H. A. Braithwaite** offered criticism of the previous speaker on the grounds that he was attempting to build up a business, but apparently could not carry out all of the duties and responsibilities of the pharmacy. Mr. Braithwaite said he believed there should be proper service to the community. They should be paid very adequately. They could not reach the right sort of arrangement by permitting one pharmacist to give a continuous service while others stood aside and did not take their share.

Mr. Braithwaite asked for an explanation as to why the chemist's commission from the Hospital Benefits Association had been reduced on accounts of over £100.

**Mr. Lee** replied that the Victorian rate was the highest in Australia, and in negotiation it had been necessary to make a compromise.

A member reported that an H.B.A. member who had lost his H.B.A. book was debarred from certain benefits as a result. Another member said he knew a case in which the member had been fully protected. The H.B.A. had sent out a Statutory Declaration regarding the loss, and the member had his rights transferred.

**Mr. F. L. Flint** said a good deal of trouble could, in his opinion, arise from one feature of the H.B.A. claim form. Many persons, he felt, did not understand the meaning of the question relating to the "nature of the disease." This, he thought, could be brought to the notice of the H.B.A. Executive.

**Mr. S. Sleigh**, Coburg, suggested the issue of triplicate forms to chemist agents as a means of overcoming the difficulty of lost H.B.A. books. Referring to after-hour emergency services, Mr. Sleigh made an appeal for consideration by the Guild of provision of suitable and adequate rates of payment.

**Mr. F. W. Johnson** spoke of a person who had made an H.B.A. claim and received £7. Dissatisfaction was expressed, and a further cheque for £27 was received.

Mr. Johnson said he supported Mr. Braithwaite's contention that the commission paid by H.B.A. to chemist agents was not adequate. He suggested that the S.B.C. take this matter up again.

**Mr. A. E. O. Moore** asked if Mr. Scott could say whether it was a fact that Government representatives on N.H.S. Investigation Committees adopted the attitude that when a chemist was charged and he had his portion of a sample analysed by a qualified analyst, the report of the private analyst was to be disregarded if in conflict with the results of the department's analyst.

**Mr. Scott** replied that that was not true. Where a sample was divided into two parts and the reports of the analysts were at variance, the Committee did not favour the side of the department analyst. He had always advocated that the sample should be divided into three parts so that a referee sample would be available if required.

**Mr. N. F. Keith** said he agreed with Mr. Sleigh's contention that proper fees should be paid for urgent dispensing after hours. A difficulty that confronted the S.B.C. in dealing with this matter was that many chemists seemed prepared to do the work without making such a charge. This would render it difficult to impose an after-hour fee of 5/- to 10/- as suggested by Mr. Sleigh.

**Mr. L. Hamon** said he had been interested in en-

deavouring to get a specialised price list issued throughout the country for veterinary preparations. He agreed with Mr. Super that such a list would be invaluable. Up to the present, however, it had not been possible to get chemists to agree on any particular margin.

**Mr. Super** said he was greatly interested in the question of having prices stated for drugs used for veterinary purposes, e.g. sodium iodide, liquid glucose.

**Mr. Keith** said that the new drug list included prices for all quantities of drugs supplied over the counter.

### Returning Officer's Report.

**Mr. A. Moore**, Returning Officer, submitted the following report on election of the S.B.C. for the ensuing year:—

District	No.	Delegate Elected.	Sub. Delegate.
	1	E. Scott	J. D. Clarke
	3	S. M. Adams	H. W. Lawrence
		F. L. Flint	E. G. Leete
	5	F. N. Lee	U. S. Lucas
		G. Coulton	J. F. Oaten
	7	W. J. Langtry	K. R. Sleigh
	9	I. R. Keelan	A. Aronson
	11	T. K. Sarah	W. B. Monteath
	13	J. J. Cocking	H. Marks
	15	—	—
	17	K. L. C. Davies	A. J. H. Riddiford
	19	F. L. Gregory	I. A. Silverwood
	21	—	D. L. McColl (Jnr.)

### Election of Auditor.

**Mr. R. H. Morrison**, the retiring Auditor, was re-elected for the year 1954-1955.

### Size of S.B.C.

The following remits were submitted by Mr. J. I. Richards:—

- That Members representing Districts as Delegates to the State Branch Committee shall represent Districts which have a minimum of 75 members for a Metropolitan District and a minimum of 50 members for a Country District.
- That nothing in the Rules shall prevent Districts for geographical or other convenient reasons forming themselves into Sub-Districts.
- That each District shall have the right to elect one Substitute Delegate who may attend meetings of the State Branch Committee (and have full voting rights) when the Delegates cannot be present, but no District shall have the right to elect more than one Delegate. Except that District which is represented by the State President for the time being may have a second Delegate by co-option by the State Branch Committee after the State President has been elected to Office.
- That the State Branch Committee shall consist of not more than 14 Delegates elected from Districts plus a second Delegate co-opted from the State President's District plus such co-opted members as the State Branch Committee shall determine to serve for special duties.
- That this amendment to the By-Laws of the Victorian State Branch shall take effect for the election of the State Branch Committee in 1955 and thereafter unless further amended.

**Mr. Richards** said the whole purpose of the remits was to reduce the working size of the S.B.C., which at present consisted of something like 26 members. He maintained that a smaller Committee could work much more effectively without loss of democratic function. The remits, if adopted, would not render the S.B.C. any less representative than at present.

He formally moved remits (a) and (b). These were seconded by Mr. Scott and supported by Mr. Iliffe.

**Mr. Lloyd** moved that the word "minimum" appearing before the words "of fifty members for a country district" be replaced by the word "maximum."

**Mr. Keith** said he opposed both the amendment and motion, and expressed the opinion that there was no need to drastically reduce the size of the S.B.C. The

## VICTORIA (Continued)

S.B.C., he contended, was the parliament of pharmacy where delegates from all districts brought their reports. The real work was done by the various sub-committees.

After discussion, the amendment was put to the meeting and lost.

The motion was then submitted and likewise was declared by the Chairman to have been lost.

Mr. Richards thereupon gave notice that he would withdraw remits (c) (d) and (e).

### Remits from Mr. M. Super, Lang Lang.

The following remit moved by Mr. Super, seconded by Mr. Johnson, was carried with acclamation:—

- (a) That this Annual Meeting of Members of the Federated Pharmaceutical Service Guild of Australia expresses its thanks to Mr. Iliffe for his services during his term as President.

The Chairman formally conveyed the good wishes of the meeting and of the S.B.C. to Mr. Iliffe.

Mr. Super was then informed by the Chairman that the following remit submitted by him was contrary to the constitution of the Guild and consequently could not be submitted:

- (b) That results of Elections for positions on the Executive of the State Branch Committee be announced by the Returning Officer on the night of the Annual Meeting.

Mr. Super moved—

- (c) That this Annual Meeting of Members expresses its concern at the worsening conditions and further irksome Regulations introduced under the N.H.S. since June 1, 1954, and deplores the failure of the Negotiation Committee to secure their removal.

In presenting the motion, Mr. Super said recent regulations under the National Health Act were an imposition upon pharmacists. The Health Department had adopted an insolent attitude to pharmacists generally. He referred to the requirements of the regulations relating to endorsement of the back of prescriptions of the introduction of the U.S.P. as a standard for N.H.S. work. So far as he knew, there had been no official protest whatsoever on these matters.

The motion was seconded by Mr. J. Ray.

Mr. G. P. Connard moved that the question be not put. He maintained that, if carried, the result would be to indicate lack of confidence in the Negotiation Committee. If rejected, it might suggest that they were content with the present regulations.

The motion that the question be not put was seconded by Mr. Geddes and carried.

Mr. Super then moved—

- (d) That this Meeting of Members expresses the views that the functions of the Public Relations Secretariat be altered so that it expresses the attitude and views of Pharmacy to the Public and Government instead of its present activity in getting Pharmacy to give way to the selfish desires of the Public and Government on every occasion when efforts are made to cheapen the cost of N.H.S. schemes at the expense of Pharmacy.

This motion lapsed for want of a seconder.

### Magazine for Chemists.

Mr. Lee said that no general business had been submitted for the Agenda, but he had a note from Mr. Attiwill, who was at present in Queensland. This referred to a proposal that a first-class magazine should be prepared for distribution through pharmacies. Information was given regarding similar projects in other parts of the world which had been carried through successfully. He asked that members bear this matter in mind. The fact that two publishers were seeking the right to produce the magazine seemed to indicate that the proposition had possibilities.

The meeting terminated at 11.15 p.m.

## QUEENSLAND

### PERSONAL and GENERAL

State  
News

Members desiring publication of personal items of interest are invited to write or telephone details to the Journal Correspondent in Queensland, Miss D. Brighthouse, phone B 8407.

Mr. E. Conolly has been appointed manager of the F.S. Dispensary, Dalby.

Mr. C. W. Watkins has returned to Mundubbera after a month's vacation. Mr. T. J. P. Conolly acted as locum during Mr. Watkin's absence.

Messrs. H. E. Barnes & Co., Charleville, advise that they have taken over the pharmacy of Mr. R. N. Green, Cunnamulla. Mr. T. J. Rutter will manage the pharmacy at Cunnamulla.

A wedding of pharmaceutical interest was celebrated on September 4, when Miss Evelyn McKenzie, of Toowoong, was married to Mr. R. L. Taylor, in the Toowoong Presbyterian Church.—Congratulations and good wishes.

The Guild Federal Merchandising Manager, Mr. R. G. Ross, and the Assistant Manager, Mr. C. B. Watson, paid a short visit to Brisbane during the month, when they conferred with members of the State Branch Committee and local wholesalers.

### ENGAGEMENTS.

We offer good wishes to the following pharmacists whose engagements have been announced during the month:—

Miss Bernadette Byrne, Red Hill, whose fiancé is Mr. J. E. Byrne, of Townsville.

Miss Betty Jebb, of Hendra, whose engagement was announced to Mr. John McClenahan, Alderley.

Mr. E. A. Eden, of Cleveland, whose fiancée is Miss Ethel J. Stacey, Thornlands.

### OBITUARY

Sincere sympathy is extended to Miss G. V. Redman, of Kingaroy, who recently suffered bereavement through the death of her mother.

The friends of Mr. P. J. Sullivan, Zillmere, will be sorry to hear of the death of his wife during the month, after a short illness. Sincere condolence is extended to Mr. Sullivan and his two young children.

### OFFICE-BEARERS, QUEENSLAND BRANCH OF GUILD.

Congratulations are extended to Mr. W. A. Lenehan on his re-election as President of the Guild for a further term of office.

Mr. C. A. Nichol has also been re-elected Vice-President, and Mr. C. W. Noble, Hon. Treasurer.

Other members of the Committee for the ensuing year include: Messrs. A. Bell, A. B. Chater, J. J. Delahunty, A. W. Eberhardt, L. Hall, L. W. Huxham, W. E. Martin, A. N. C. Munro, G. Nolan, F. H. Phillips.

### PENTAGON FUNCTION.

The Pentagon Committee plan to arrange a ladies' night among the year's functions, and for 1954 this took the form of a dinner dance, which was held at 29 Murray street, on September 14.

The President, Mr. Henry Evans, and Mrs. Evans, received the seventy guests.

Those present voted the function as most enjoyable, and congratulations are extended to the Committee: Messrs. H. Evans (President), A. Isbel (Secretary), P. Burn, V. Barnett, R. V. S. Martin, A. Lathouras, A. T. Thorsen, M. Lyne, W. Chester-Master, H. Lehnhase, for providing a very pleasurable function.



## QUEENSLAND (Continued)

### QUEENSLAND EXECUTIVE GUILD-SOCIETY MEETS ON PHARMACEUTICAL EDUCATION.



Left to right: Messrs. C. A. Nichol, C. W. Noble, R. V. S. Martin (President, Pharmaceutical Society of Queensland), R. S. F. Greig and W. A. Lenehan (State President, F.P.S. Guild of Australia, Queensland Branch).

### CHEMISTS' GOLF NOTES

The Secretary reports that a very excellent day was held at the Oxley Golf Links on August 15, with a big field of players—both members and associates—facing the starter under ideal conditions. The results were:

Individual Stableford: A Grade—Les Hood, 33 points. B Grade—G. Newman, 36 points.

Four Ball Best Ball Stableford—J. Wilshire and J. Gane, 36 points.

**Associates.**—Miss P. Poynting and Mrs. J. C. Wheeler tied with 25 points, and on the draw of the hat Miss Poynting was successful.

The next outing of the club was held at Nudgee Golf Links on September 26.

### QUEENSLAND CHEMISTS' GOLF CLUB OUTING.

The club's secretary, Cliff Noble, reports that in spite of the torrential rain, the club was not prevented from holding their special competition at Nudgee Golf Links on September 26. The course was in tip-top condition and very little water was noticed.

Thirty-two players faced the starter, and the final results for the day were:

Four Ball Best Ball: This was won by Mr. J. McSweeney and Mr. K. Molloy.

"A" Grade: The President, Mr. A. B. Chater, was successful in this event.

"B" Grade: John Lehmphase showed outstanding form to win this competition.

So delighted were players with the courtesy extended to them by the Nudgee Golf Club they have decided to hold a special competition, President verses Secretary teams, which will be held on October 27. All players are reminded to advise the Hon. Secretary not later than October 19, of their intention to enter for this outstanding match, so that arrangements can be made for the draw of players and luncheons.

You are also reminded that the final match of the year will be played on the Redland Bay Golf Links on November 21. Further details will be supplied at a later date.

### CHEMISTS' BOWLING NOTES.

A pairs game was played against members of the Balmoral club on August 5, and resulted in a win for the home team, the scores being:

	Chemists	Balmoral
Allison and Young . . . . .	13	25
Coker and Lewis . . . . .	16	20
Lindsay and Fitzsimmons . . . . .	15	20
LeeBryce and Belford . . . . .	13	25
Needham and Riddell . . . . .	18	24
	75	114

An enjoyable all-day pairs match was played on the Booroodabin green on September 12. On this occasion doctors, dentists and optometrists who follow the ancient game were asked to participate with the chemists, and it is pleasing to report that seven doctors, three dentists and two optometrists accepted the invitation. Thirty-two players participated, and it is considered that this was one of the best day's competitions since the formation of the club.

It was good to see members of other professions participating, and it is hoped that this combined competition will be the forerunner of many more.

The successful players were:

- 1st Skip: C. L. Archibald — 6 points + 37.
- 2nd Skip: C. Waldron (Optometrist) 6 points + 23.
- 3rd Skip: T. Clarke 6 points + 20.
- 1st Lead: Dr. Pye — 7 points + 19
- 2nd Lead: N. E. Clarke (Sarina) 7 points + 17.
- 3rd Lead: E. Lewis (Dentist) 6 points + 17.

Consolation prizes awarded on first round by biggest margins were won by F. Kunze (Ipswich) skip; and for lead to D. Cribb (Dentist).

Games planned for October include an afternoon game at Redcliffe on October 10, and the mid-week game will be played at Tarrigindi on October 13.

### GUILD LEADERS VISIT NORTH QUEENSLAND ZONES.

In company with the Federal President of the Guild, Mr. Eric Scott, and the Federal Director of Pharmaceutical Public Relations, Mr. K. G. Attiwill; the State President, Mr. W. A. Lenehan; and the Vice-President, Mr. C. A. Nichol, set off from Brisbane on August 9 to visit a number of Guild Zones in that State.

#### First Visit—Bundaberg.

Leaving Brisbane by plane, the first stop was made at Bundaberg, where the visitors were met at the airport by Mr. G. A. McBride, and driven to the Royal Hotel. At dinner that evening the visitors had the opportunity of meeting the following members:—Messrs. G. A. McBride, E. Griffiths, D. L. Small, J. Heaps, Jr., and K. R. Cullen (Gin Gin).

Also present by invitation was Mr. F. G. Marshall—a Guild member for many years prior to his retirement in 1952.

After dinner the gathering adjourned to the Shire Council Boardroom for the meeting, which Mr. T. F. Hiscock, of Bundaberg, attended.

Mr. Scott, Mr. Attiwill, Mr. Lenehan and Mr. Nichol addressed the meeting, and a number of questions were asked and answered.

All members of Bundaberg spoke very strongly on the fact that they were not receiving any radio advertising, particularly on all big efforts, because the local Bundaberg radio station was not included in the radio circuit. With a view to remedying this point in the future, Mr. Lenehan promised to pass this information on to the Guild Federal Merchandising Manager, Mr. R. G. Ross.

This was the first visit of Mr. Scott and Mr. Attiwill to Bundaberg, and at the conclusion of the meeting Mr. G. A. McBride, in thanking the visitors for calling

## QUEENSLAND (Continued)

at Bundaberg, said he trusted that it would not be long before another visit was possible.

At the conclusion of the meeting the party proceeded to the home of Mr. F. G. Marshall, where Mrs. Marshall graciously entertained at supper.

The following day Mr. McBride drove the visitors around Bundaberg, where they were taken through the



Bundaberg greets Guild officials. Among those present were (extreme left) Mr. F. G. Marshall, of Bundaberg, a Guild member for many years, before his retirement in 1952. Next to him is Mr. C. A. Nichol, Queensland Guild Branch Vice-President, and third from the left is Mr. G. A. McBride (Chairman of the Zone), who met the visitors at the airport, and drove them to inspect features of the district. Mr. Eric Scott (Federal President) is in the centre of the group, and Mr. W. A. Lenehan (State President) is standing at the rear of the meeting.

canefields, and saw sugar cane being cut and loaded. A visit was paid to the Bundaberg Distillery. The visitors also admired the garden and fruit trees growing at Mr. McBride's home, and an hour or two were pleasantly spent until it was time to board the plane.

### Maryborough.

Like Bundaberg, Maryborough was also having a visit from the Federal President and the Federal Director of Public Relations for the first time. The visitors were met at the aerodrome at Maryborough on the afternoon of August 10 by Messrs. H. M. Kingston, J. Q. Beresford and J. S. Tooma, and were driven to the Royal Hotel.

At dinner at the hotel the visitors were pleased to meet the following members and qualified assistants:—Messrs. H. M. Kingston, J. Jacobi, J. Q. Beresford, J. Beresford, J. G. Gilmore, R. H. Hughes, J. S. Tooma and R. H. Winterflood (Torquay).

After dinner the party adjourned to a meeting room across the road, and Mr. A. S. Angel, registered assistant of Mr. Kingston, also attended.

The visitors each addressed the meeting, and at the conclusion Mr. Gilmore proposed a vote of thanks to the visitors. Mr. Gilmore said, on behalf of the Maryborough chemists, he would like to voice their appreciation of the visit, particularly to Mr. Scott and Mr. Attiwill. He said in the past these gentlemen were known to them only by name and photographs in the Journal, but now, having met them and heard them,

he was sure that they would have even more confidence in the Guild and its work for Pharmacy. He expressed the wish that it would not be long before another visit was made to Maryborough.

Mr. Kingston ably supported the remarks of Mr. Gilmore.



Happy group of Maryborough Guild members, with Messrs. Scott (with pipe), Nichol (next to him), and Lenehan (second from right). Mr. H. M. Kingston (in grey suit) was among those who met the visitors at the airport. Next to him is Mr. J. G. Gilmore (formerly of New South Wales), who was chairman of the meeting.

The Maryborough visit was unfortunately the shortest of the tour, as the party arrived late in the afternoon, and had to catch the 7 o'clock plane next morning to Rockhampton.

### Rockhampton.

After departing from Maryborough at 7 a.m., the party arrived at Rockhampton at 8.35, and were met at the aerodrome by Messrs. J. S. Gordon and H. P. Fitzpatrick, who drove the visitors to the Criterion Hotel.

Prior to the meeting in the evening Mr. Gordon drove the visitors to Yeppoon and Emu Park, along the beautiful scenic highway between these two towns. He also arranged to show the visitors over the unique guest-house "Ritamada."

At dinner at the Criterion Hotel the visitors had the opportunity of meeting the following members:—Miss I. M. Symons, Messrs. J. S. Gordon, H. P. Fitzpatrick, J. B. Pearson, E. J. Brock, R. E. Deacon (Rockhampton), W. A. Strow, G. Haskins (Yeppoon), E. M. Parsons (Mt. Morgan).

After dinner the gathering assembled in the winter garden of the hotel where the meeting was held, and the following members and their assistants attended:—Messrs. J. K. Brownlee, F. W. Shotker, B. M. Fitzgerald, T. Knight, F. G. Skinner (Rockhampton), W. J. Barker, J. Bligh (Gladstone) and C. B. Reiman (Mt. Larcom).

Mr. H. P. Fitzpatrick introduced the visitors to the meeting, and expressed pleasure in being able to do so. He said he hoped that the visitors would enjoy the meeting in Rockhampton, and he was sure that the members would learn a lot from the speakers.

Mr. Scott, Mr. Attiwill, Mr. Lenehan and Mr. Nichol addressed the gathering. Mr. Lenehan prefaced his remarks by stating that he felt that perhaps history had been made at Rockhampton, because it was the first time to his knowledge that a woman pharmacist (Miss I. M. Symons) had attended a dinner and a meeting north of Brisbane. Mr. Lenehan said in Brisbane the



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## QUEENSLAND (Continued)



In the Rockhampton district, round which they were driven by Mr. J. S. Gordon, who has been a leading Queensland Guild member for years, the visitors were photographed with their host. Left to right—Messrs. W. A. Lenehan, Eric Scott, C. A. Nichol and Gordon.

women pharmacists attended all pharmaceutical functions, and he was pleased to see that at last women pharmacists outside of Brisbane were taking their right place in meetings such as these.

During the meeting members showed great interest in the speakers' remarks, and many suggestions were expressed. These were noted by Mr. Scott and Mr. Attiwill.

Mr. Barker, of Gladstone, expressed concern that there was a limit to the number of miles outside of which "Chemist Only" lines could be supplied to other traders. He felt that before any C.O. line was supplied



Distance did not deter them! Messrs. W. J. Barker and John Bligh (Gladstone) and C. B. Reiman (Mt. Larcom) travelled over 60 miles to attend the Rockhampton Guild meeting, and hear the visiting Federal and State members speak.

outside those limits a thorough investigation of nearby towns should be undertaken, so that no trade would be taken away from the chemist.

At the conclusion of the meeting at 11.30 p.m. Mr. Gordon proposed a vote of thanks to the speakers. He said he felt sure that those present had learned much from the visit of the Guild officials, and he hoped that it would not be too long before another visit to Rockhampton was possible.

### Mackay.

Proceeding from Rockhampton by plane on the morning of August 12, Mackay was next visited. Mr. J. F. Clark, of the bright and breezy personality, was at the aerodrome to meet the visitors.

In the evening the visitors met the local members—Messrs. J. S. Hunter, A. H. Howard, C. J. Miles, J. F. Clark, M. W. Michelmores, B. J. Phillips and N. E. Clarke (of Sarina), at dinner at the Hotel Ambassador. Following the dinner, the meeting was held.

In welcoming the visitors, Mr. J. F. Clark said he was pleased that it had been possible to arrange another visit to the North. He said he would like to see more meetings in Mackay, and perhaps in the future the State Branch Committee would make Mackay the



Mackay and district chemists entertained the Guild leaders at dinner on August 12. This group includes the energetic zone secretary (Mr. J. F. Clark, of Mackay), third from left; M. Michelmores (Mackay), extreme left; and N. E. Clarke (Sarina), behind whom Mr. Scott is standing.

venue of bigger meetings, and maybe an annual meeting of the Guild.

Mr. Scott and Mr. Attiwill then addressed the meeting. At 10.30 the party was told it had to vacate the hotel, so it adjourned to Mr. Clark's home, where Mr. Lenehan and Mr. Nichol continued, and the meeting went on until 1.30 a.m.

During the meeting many questions were asked, and much lively debate ensued on many subjects. A great number of very helpful suggestions and opinions were expressed by the members of this Zone, which will be of great value to the Federal President and Public Relations.

At the conclusion of the meeting Mr. Clark, in moving a vote of thanks to the visitors, said that Mackay chemists would not buy ready-made P.M.S. mixtures and pre-packed medicines, and that the Guild should resist any move by the Health Department to transfer these to S Group. He said that the Federal President could be assured that Mackay chemists were wholeheartedly behind the Guild. They appreciated all the

## QUEENSLAND (Continued)

hard work being done by the officials, both State and Federal.

The following morning Mr. Clark arranged for a meeting of the visitors with the local President of the B.M.A., Dr. Hopkins, when matters of mutual interest were discussed.

Mr. Clark then drove the party to the airport in time to board the plane for Cairns at 10.15 a.m.

### Cairns.

Having flown from Mackay to Cairns, the visitors were greeted at the aerodrome by Mr. H. J. Ling, Chairman, and Mr. A. B. Tovey, Secretary, of the Far Northern Zone of the Guild.

On the morning of August 15 members of the Zone gathered at the Hotel Pacific for the annual meeting, which the visitors attended, at the invitation of the chairman, Mr. Ling.

At the conclusion of the Zone meeting the visitors addressed the members of the Zone, those present being: Messrs. H. J. Ling, A. B. Tovey, W. G. O'Brien, C. A. Herries, A. J. Shaw, W. Punchard, R. P. Tobiano, R. Rice (Cairns), B. J. Nahrung (Mossman), J. A. Costin



In the tropical atmosphere of Cairns a large assemblage of Guild chemists attended the meeting on Sunday, August 15, and enjoyed a luncheon that included the famous "Coral trout." Among the visitors was Mr. W. A. Collins (fifth from the right), a Guild member for many years, who held the distinction of being Mayor of Cairns for 22 years.

(Mareeba), M. Ackland (Babinda), J. A. Louis (Gordonvale), E. W. Terkelsen, G. A. Rothnie, R. J. Hayles (Innisfail).

Also present by invitation was Mr. W. A. Collins, a former Mayor of Cairns, and a member of the Guild until his retirement from business some years ago, whom the visitors were very pleased to meet. It is good to see that former members have not lost interest in their old calling.

The Chairman (Mr. Ling) welcomed the visitors, and said that the members of the Far Northern Zone were very pleased to have another visit from Mr. Scott, Mr. Attiwill and Mr. Lenehan, and he pointed out that the last visit was just two years ago. He also extended a special welcome to the Vice-President, Mr. Nichol, who was paying his first official visit to the North.

Mr. Scott and Mr. Attiwill addressed the meeting, and at 1 o'clock the gathering adjourned for lunch. After lunch the meeting was resumed, and Mr. Lenehan

and Mr. Nichol addressed the gathering. The meeting continued until 4.30 p.m., when Mr. Ling moved a vote of thanks to the speakers for coming such a long way to visit the Far Northern Zone. He said he felt sure that these meetings were of great value, and he hoped that it would not be two years before another visit was possible.

After the meeting the visitors were taken for a motor drive round Cairns, and on the following morning Mr. Ling drove the party to Babinda, where they were shown over the sugar mill. Then back to Cairns, and aboard the plane at 2.50 p.m. for Townsville.

### Final Meeting of Tour at Townsville.

The party arrived at Townsville at 4.35 p.m. on August 16, and were met at the airport by Mr. W. A. Duffield and Mr. G. Rawkins, and were driven to Queens Hotel.

The visitors had the opportunity of meeting the members of this Northern Zone at dinner at the hotel. Those present included:—Messrs. W. A. Duffield, G. E. Bourke, H. Rawkins, M. L. Thurecht, M. J. C. Woodward, S. C. Ritchie, F. J. Bray, R. C. Simpson, G. Kirkup, G. Rawkins, E. S. Cripps, G. Duffield (Townsville), C. E. Dempsey (Ayr), E. G. Clark, C. Carmichael (Home Hill) and J. F. Collins (Charters Towers).

After dinner the meeting was opened by the Chairman of the Zone (Mr. Duffield), who extended a welcome to the visitors.

Mr. Scott, Mr. Attiwill, Mr. Lenehan and Mr. Nichol addressed the gathering, and a very good meeting took place. A lot of questions were asked, particularly of Mr. Scott and Mr. Attiwill.

At the conclusion of the meeting at midnight the Chairman called on Mr. Clark, of Home Hill, to move a vote of thanks to the visitors, and Mr. J. F. Collins, of Charters Towers, to support the remarks.

Prior to leaving Townsville on the following day, Mr. Duffield took the party for a drive to the top of Castle Hill, where the magnificent panorama of Townsville and coastline was viewed.

The plane was boarded for Brisbane at 4.30 p.m., thus concluding the final journey of the tour.

### State President's Impressions.

On his return to Brisbane the State President, Mr. Lenehan, said he had calculated that over 80 members had been contacted during this visit, and, as he had said previously, he felt that there was nothing like the personal contact to impart knowledge of Guild activities and learn at first hand of members' problems and suggestions. He knew the members in the field appreciated such visits, and he hoped that in the course of time it would be possible to visit centres which had never had a visit from Guild officials.

No report would be complete without expressing sincere thanks to the Zone Secretaries and "key" men—Messrs. H. M. Kingston, G. A. McBride, H. P. Fitzpatrick, J. F. Clark, G. Rawkins and A. B. Tovey—for the arrangements they had made in their respective areas, thus assisting in no small measure to make the visits most enjoyable and successful.

### Mr. W. A. Collins Expresses Appreciation.

Several days after the Cairns meeting the following letter was received from Mr. W. A. Collins:—

"I desire to thank most sincerely your President for the privilege afforded to me, and for the kindness and courtesy extended. I have always held the highest regard for the splendid work of the Guild, but I must say that I was impressed more than ever by the excellent addresses delivered to the chemists by the Federal President, Mr. Eric Scott, and the Director of Pharmaceutical Public Relations, Mr. K. G. Attiwill, in the constructive and practical manner in which the problems which confront the pharmacist are being resolved, maintaining the ethical standards and status of the





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## QUEENSLAND (Continued)

pharmacist, and extending his friendly relationship with the public.

"Kindly convey my warmest congratulations on the good work of the Guild and my earnest wishes for continued success."

The Guild office has commented that they regard it as most heartening to receive such a letter from a former member now living in retirement.

### PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY

#### Council Meeting

The Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Queensland met at Drysdale's Chambers, Brisbane, on September 9, at 8 p.m.

**Attendance.**—Mr. R. V. S. Martin (President), Miss Chalmers, Messrs. E. W. Vance, H. G. E. Sneyd, L. A. Stevens, J. E. McCaskie, J. S. D. Mellick, A. B. Williams and the Secretary.

**Annual Meeting.**—The President said he was happy to announce that Dr. Gutteridge had been very pleased to accept the Council's invitation to be guest speaker at the annual meeting on September 28.

**Atom Model Kit.**—The President advised that after being in Brisbane for several weeks, the Atom Model Kit imported from New York was now tabled for inspection. He thought it might be an idea if this was handed over on loan to the Pharmacy Section at the Central Technical College on the night of the annual meeting.

Other members of the Council supported this suggestion, and it was resolved that an invitation be extended to the Principal of the Technical College and the Chief Instructor of Pharmacy, Mr. C. H. Williams.

It was also agreed that the local representative of Nicholas Pty. Ltd. should be invited, as that company had made it possible for the Society to procure the Atom Model Kit.

**A.N.Z.A.A.S.**—The President said all members had received a copy of the communication from the Australian and New Zealand Association for the Advancement of Science, seeking the Council's views concerning the future of this organisation. Mr. Martin said he personally felt that it had been a hard battle to get Section "O," which was the pharmaceutical section, into A.N.Z.A.A.S., and he thought the Society should give its support to the continuation of A.N.Z.A.A.S. if possible. Mr. Martin suggested that this Society might write, enquiring what support would they require.

Miss Chalmers said Section "O" for many years preceded the Pharmaceutical Association Conference, but on several occasions recently Section "O" had been held at a different time to the conference. She felt that more support would be forthcoming from pharmacy representatives if Section "O" immediately preceded or followed the Association Conference.

After discussion, Mr. Williams proposed, Mr. McCaskie seconded, that these views be forwarded for the information of A.N.Z.A.A.S.

**Correspondence.**—To Mr. F. C. Kent, enquiring if he can advise when the new publication of the A.P.F. will be available, as no copies of the 1947 edition are in stock in Queensland.—Reply stating there have been unfortunate delays caused by the illness of Dr. Stanton and Mr. Callister. However, the draft is now almost completed for the printer, but he can see little prospect of publication before early 1955. Advising that the Victorian Society has a small reserve of the 1947 chemists' section if copies are urgently required.

The Secretary reported that as she had on hand orders for three dozen, she had enquired of Mr. Kent if it would be possible for the Victorian Society to make these available.

Members said they had only seen one lot of material to proof for the new edition, and they thought it might be advisable if a draft was made available for the perusal of the local A.P.F. Sub-Committee. After discussion, the Secretary was requested to write requesting a copy of the draft of the new edition before it went to press, for the perusal of the local A.P.F. Sub-Committee.

Mr. A. E. Conolly, enquiring if it would be possible to make available six copies of the special July issue of "Gilseal News" (N.S.W.) dealing with poisons regulations in N.S.W.—Reply regretting that stocks of this issue are completely exhausted.

The Principal, Central Technical College, advising of the Kodak Travelling Scholarship for 1955.

To a country member, furnishing information concerning Antimony Trichloride Crystals, which had kindly been made available by Mr. C. H. Williams.

To Miss G. V. Redman, conveying the Council's sympathy on the death of her mother.

From Mr. A. E. Conolly, enquiring with reference to dangerous drugs in this State. The Secretary reported that she had replied after conferring with Mr. Greig.

**Associate Member Elected.**—Mr. P. J. Wade, Rockhampton.

The meeting closed at 10 p.m.

### THE GUILD

#### S.B.C. Meeting

The State Branch Committee of the Queensland Branch of the Guild met at Drysdale's Chambers, Wickham street, Brisbane, on September 2, at 8 p.m.

**Attendance.**—Messrs. W. A. Lenehan (President), C. A. Nichol, W. E. Martin, J. J. Delahunty, L. Hall, F. H. Phillips, C. W. Noble, A. N. C. Munro and the State Secretary.

**Indisposition of Mr. Huxham.**—Mr. Lenehan said members of the Committee would be sorry to hear that Mr. Huxham had been in hospital for several weeks as the result of an operation. Mr. Lenehan said he had telephoned Mrs. Huxham that day, who reported that her husband was making good progress, and hoped shortly to be home again. Mr. Lenehan said he thought it would be fitting if the good wishes of the Committee were conveyed to Mr. Huxham. The Secretary was requested to write accordingly.

**Visitor.**—The President said it was pleasing to have in attendance a country member, Mr. C. W. Watkins, of Mundubbera. Members of the Committee were always pleased to welcome country members, and he trusted that Mr. Watkins would find the evening's discussions most interesting.—Mr. Watkins thanked the President for the welcome and for the opportunity of being present.

**Returning Officer's Report Regarding Office-Bearers for Ensuing Year.**—Mr. Hall, the Returning Officer, reported that he had received the following nominations duly signed for office-bearers for 1954-1955:

**President:** Mr. W. A. Lenehan.

**Vice-President:** Mr. C. A. Nichol.

**Hon. Treasurer:** Mr. C. W. Noble.

and he had much pleasure in declaring them duly appointed for the ensuing year.

Mr. Lenehan thanked the members of the Committee for having again elected him to the position of President. He said he would endeavour to carry out the duties to the best of his ability.

Mr. Nichol said he would like to add his word of appreciation of the Committee's confidence in re-electing him as Vice-President. He would endeavour to assist the President whenever possible.

**Appointment of Federal Delegate.**—Mr. Munro proposed that Mr. W. E. Martin be re-elected Federal Delegate. Mr. Delahunty seconded. There being no further nomination, Mr. Martin was duly appointed.



## QUEENSLAND (Continued)

**Second Federal Delegate.**—Mr. Martin moved that the President or Vice-President, whichever is available, act as second delegate from Queensland to meetings of the Federal Council. Seconded by Mr. Delahunty. Carried.

**Guild Nominees to Gilseal Company.**—Mr. Nichol proposed that Mr. Delahunty and Mr. Hall be appointed. Seconded by Mr. Martin. Carried.

**Appointment of Sub-Committees for Ensuing Year.**—The President said as it was some years since the appointment of sub-committees, he thought it time that the personnel of the various sub-committees was reviewed. After discussion, Mr. Martin moved that the appointment of sub-committees be left in the hands of the Executive. Seconded by Mr. Delahunty. Carried.

**Trading Hours.**—The President reported that as requested from a previous meeting, the Secretary had drafted a circular regarding trading hours to be sent to members in the city and suburbs.

Mr. Nichol suggested that a similar letter regarding trading hours be sent to country chemists. He thought they should have pointed out what had been achieved in Ipswich, Toowoomba, Southport and Stones Corner by the concerted effort of all chemists working in harmony.

Members of the Committee agreed, and after discussion, it was recommended that two letters regarding trading hours be sent—one to city and suburban members, and the other to country members.

**Correspondence with Frederick Stearns Concerning Nyal Goods Being Sold at the Personnel Camp at Wacol.**—The President reported that at the last meeting the Federal Secretary's letter was tabled, attaching copy of the communication dated July 6, which had been sent to Frederick Stearns concerning Nyal products being available at Wacol. Since then no further advice had been received, and he thought another letter should be sent to Federal Office, enquiring if any reply had been forthcoming.

**Repatriation Dispensing.**—Mr. Hall enquired if there were any regulations, agreement and information to give to new members so that they would be quite conversant with the requirements governing Repatriation Dispensing.

Members recalled that in the past a copy of the agreement in printed form was available to chemists.

Apart from the articles in "Gilseal News" and the circular issued last month setting out the new requirements for Repatriation Dispensing, the Secretary stated that this was all that would be available.

Mr. Martin said he thought that this information should be available in printed form for the benefit of members. He moved that Federal Office be approached enquiring if it would be possible to have the relevant points of the Repatriation Agreement made available in printed form. Second by Mr. Noble. Carried.

**New Member Elected.**—Mr. E. P. Woods, Hamilton. **Transfer from N.S.W.**—Mr. N. J. Richardson, Tewantin.

**Recording of Branch Pharmacy.**—Mr. P. J. Sullivan, Inala.

**Correspondence.**—To Federal Secretary, forwarding remit for Federal Council meeting regarding Repatriation Dispensing.

To a country member, advising that a hairdresser in an adjoining town is permitted to sell Penicillin lozenges as he is the holder of a general Poisons Licence.

To Mrs. Savage, conveying the sympathy of the Committee on the death of her father, Mr. T. F. Hall.—Reply expressing appreciation of message of condolence.

To Messrs. O'Shea, Corser and Wadley, advising that a pharmacist, after serving a customer, writes the name against a number in a book, and in doing so, he tells the customer that so and so is their lucky number for the week, corresponding with the number in his book.

He recommends the customer to listen to a certain radio session each Wednesday, when the winning number will be announced. The holder of the lucky number is then entitled to receive from this chemist 10/- to £1 worth of goods. Enquiring if this chemist is within his right in adopting this procedure, and whether there is any Act such as the Coupon Act, which prohibits inducement to buy.

Mr. Lenehan said he thought it advisable for the Committee to seek this opinion. When the solicitor's advice came to hand, it would be passed on to the member concerned for his information.

The Secretary reported that Mr. Corser had telephoned during the day, advising that he was of the opinion that the chemist concerned was infringing the Trade Coupons Act. The penalty for contravening any provision of the relevant section was £50. However, Mr. Corser said he would further examine the matter and furnish his opinion.

To Kodak (A'asia) Pty. Ltd., reporting that customers sometimes complained to chemists concerning films sticking in the camera. Enquiring if anything can be done to remedy this. The Secretary advised that in the absence of the Manager on holidays, Mr. Ellis, of Kodak, had telephoned to advise that the company was very mindful of films becoming stuck in the cameras. They had had similar complaints in their own shops, and the company was investigating the matter in the hope of being able to overcome it.

From Federal Merchandising Manager: (1) Attaching for information copy of letter from D.H.A. (Vic.), in reply to the Guild's request on a Federal basis for an increase in profit mark-up on "Hypol" to 50 per cent. (2) Stating it is proposed to have an "Ipana" month in March, 1955, simultaneously in all States. (3) Advising that as favourable circumstances and opportunity present themselves the Merchandising Section will progressively pursue its policy of seeking 50 per cent. mark-up. (4) Providing the figures to date in the Merchandising Competition for 1954, showing Victoria leading the way with 70 points, and Queensland second with 62 points.

From the N.S.W. Branch Secretary, offering congratulations on the compilation of the annual report, and also expressing appreciation of the number of subscribers to the Pricing Service. Mr. Nichol said he would like to convey the thanks of the Committee to the Secretary on the excellent compilation of this year's report. The new lay-out of the report was most attractive. This was the idea of Miss Brighthouse, and he would like appreciation of her work in this connection to be recorded in the minutes. Mr. Munro said he had much pleasure in seconding Mr. Nichol's remarks, which were carried unanimously.

From a country member, seeking the Guild's assistance re the Queensland Railways and carriage of chemists' goods. Stating he is sick and tired of the general attitude adopted by the railways to the carriage of chemists' goods, particularly concerning goods being loaded on "S" waggons with just sheeting over the goods. Very often goods have been swung off in transit. Secondly, the long delay in the arrival of urgent medicines due to no off-loading of passenger train goods; in his case the goods proceeding to Maryborough and then being placed on a branch train. Ice cream and other perishables did not suffer this treatment.

Mr. Delahunty said the report was not an isolated one, because the Chamber of Commerce had dealt with this matter and had had a deputation to the Minister for Railways. Mr. Delahunty said this matter could be taken up through the Chamber of Commerce, although he thought it would be preferable if the Guild dealt direct with the Minister or the Commissioner.

Mr. Munro suggested that an approach be made to the Commissioner.

Mr. Noble said it might be necessary to attach a special label with the word "perishable" printed thereon.

**The average Chemist  
sells 183 packets  
of Sanitary Napkins  
every month**

(13 Times a Year)

The Nielsen Index shows that the average chemist has 183 customers who come into his store every month to buy Napkins. But that's not all . . . they are there *in his shop* and can be persuaded to buy all the other household items they might otherwise buy elsewhere. This potential business is too good to miss and one

way you can be sure of this extra custom is to make "serve yourself" displays of Kotex on your shelves and *on your counters*. Make it easier for women to buy Kotex at your store than anywhere else. Once you get this customer you're sure she will be back at least 13 times a year!



**DISPLAY KOTEX AND**

**KOTEX BELTS TOGETHER —**

**FOR BIGGER,**

**REGULAR SALES!**



**Kotex Belts**  
**outsell all others —**  
**by 3½ to 1**

Here's extra business. Kotex Belts outsell all others. Make sure you're carrying the full range. Don't miss a Sale and don't let an unsatisfied customer go elsewhere.



**Easy-to-buy displays**  
**increase Sales**

Tests in this country and in America and England show that women prefer the shop where they can buy Kotex napkins easily. Much of the Kotex increased Sales in this country (17% increase against 12% other brands) have been brought about by making Kotex easier to buy, by increased advertising and by the fact that more and more women are becoming aware that far superior Kotex costs no more.

# In the field of VAGINITIS



## Triple Sulfa Cream...

1. In non-specific leucorrhea. Used alone for three weeks it produces complete or marked relief of discharge.
2. After cervical cauterisation. Results are impressive with patients suffering a cervical erosion with marked discharge, if, after cauterisation, they are treated with Triple Sulfa Cream.
3. After vaginal plastic operations. Annoying vaginal discharges are decreased to a minimum, healing time often reduced by 50%. Triple Sulfa is a sound addition to the postoperative period.

## Aci-jel

Will restore an average pH of 4 or 5 in most patients.

- Aci-jel
1. Rapidly relieves symptoms
  2. Hastens return of normal flora
  3. Inhibits invading organisms
  4. Fosters recovery of vaginal epithelium and produces a good Doederlein response.

Patient comfort is outstanding with complete symptomatic relief.

## Dienoestrol

### for Oestrogenic Vaginal Therapy

Dienoestrol Cream provides effective treatment for senile and atrophic vaginitis. Vaginitis associated with hypo-oestrogenic production is usually characterized by diminution in the depth of the vaginal epithelium. Clinically, pruritus, inflammation and a thin watery blood-tinged discharge are often present. Rational treatment of senile and related types of vaginitis consists in the restoration of the vaginal mucosa to normal premenopausal condition. The use of local oestrogens is frequently the preferred method of treatment. Dienoestrol Cream combines the synthetic oestrogen, Dienoestrol, with an aesthetic cream base. Rakoff et al\* report that "Dienoestrol is apparently active when applied locally to vaginal mucosa as indicated by the excellent cornification obtained in patients with atrophic vaginitis."

Indications: Senile and atrophic vaginitis and vulvovaginitis, pruritus vulvae due to atrophic or senile changes in the vulval epithelium; also preoperatively prior to plastic pelvic surgery in menopausal cases. Contraindications: Malignancies or potential precarcinomatous lesions of the vulva or vagina.

Availability: 3 oz. tubes.

\* Rakoff A. E., Rasahkis K. E., Cantarow A. — J. Clin Endocrinol 7:688 1947.



**PHARMACEUTICAL COMPANY**  
44 PITT STREET, SYDNEY. BU6692



## QUEENSLAND (Continued)

After discussion, Mr. Martin moved that a letter be forwarded to the Commissioner of Railways, urging speedier handling of chemists' requirements, covered waggons to be provided for the transportation of chemists' goods, and urgent medicines, if provided with specially marked labels, to be treated the same as perishables, so that they would reach the chemist as speedily as possible. Seconded by Mr. Delahunty. Carried.

Mr. Hall said even on the suburban railway lines there was a delay in the delivery of goods from the wholesalers. He felt that the delay was in Brisbane itself. He recommended that in the letter to the Commissioner the over-all picture be provided, so that if possible a quicker delivery on suburban lines be also obtained.

From Department of Agriculture & Stock, setting out the pest destroyers listed under the Agricultural Standards Act of 1952. Noted.

From the Federal Secretary to the Pricing Officer, Mr. Chater. In the absence of Mr. Chater, the Secretary read the letter Mr. Chater had received. She reported that Mr. Chater advised that in principle he was in agreement with the suggestions, but he felt that nothing should be done until there was a meeting of all Pricing Officers from each State, and, if possible, a common fee be agreed on which would be suitable to all States. After discussion, the Committee agreed with the views expressed by Mr. Chater.

**Federal Delegate's Report.**—Mr. Martin tabled correspondence which he had received from Federal Office during the month. He reported that he had had to ascertain the wholesale prices in Queensland of tablet bottles. He had ascertained that there had been an acute shortage of metal-capped bottles, especially in 25's and 50's, for the past six months, and in the circumstances it was apparent that most chemists would be using bakelite-capped bottles. It was therefore suggested that the price should be on the bakelite caps.

Mr. Martin tabled copy of letter from Atlas Associates to the Federal President, dealing with the proposed Guild magazine.

For the information of the meeting, the Federal Delegate read Mr. Scott's letter to the Director-General of Health, dated August 12, concerning the reprimands which Guild members had received in various States after having dispensed test prescriptions for officers of the Health Department.

**Pharmacy Board.**—Mr. Nichol reported that emanating from the combined Guild and Society meeting in June, when pharmaceutical education was discussed, the Society had written to the Board enquiring if it would be possible for the Board to extend the list of galenical preparations to be made by apprentices. Mr. Nichol said the Board had considered the correspondence, and he could now advise that the Board claimed that the list of galenical preparations to be made by pharmacy apprentices, particularly those in the third year, had been limited in number for a specific reason. The third year galenicals were designed to give the apprentice experience in Volumetric Analysis. Particular consideration had been given to listing galenicals that could be used in the pharmacy. In the circumstances the Board is not at this stage prepared to increase the number of preparations listed.

Mr. Martin said he considered that all registered chemists in Queensland should be furnished with a list of the galenical preparations which are required to be made by apprentices, and he moved that a letter be sent to the Board, requesting that the list of galenicals be sent to all registered chemists, and any further information dealing with apprenticeship. This could be sent out with the annual registration notice towards the end of the year. Seconded by Mr. Munro. Carried.

Mr. Nichol said there continued to be quite a large proportion of apprentices who did not complete their

galenical note-book. He said the Board would be forced to take a much firmer stand soon concerning these apprentices and their masters.

**Visit to Queensland Centres.**—The President reported on his visit to North Queensland, in company with the Federal President, the Federal Director of Pharmaceutical Public Relations and the Vice-President.

Mr. Lenehan said that over eighty members had been contacted during this visit. He knew the members in the field appreciated such visits, and he hoped that by degrees, it would be possible to visit centres which had never previously had a visit from Guild officials.

Mr. Nichol said he had pleasure in endorsing Mr. Lenehan's remarks, as this was his first visit to the North on Guild business. He could assure the Committee that members in the North were sincere and loyal in the work and achievements of the Guild, and he concurred with the views expressed by the President, that visits such as this did an inestimable amount of good.

Members of the Committee said it was evident that the visits had been most successful, and they thanked Mr. Lenehan and Mr. Nichol for having arranged to undertake these visits and to provide members with first-hand information.

The meeting closed at 11.20 p.m.

## SOUTH AUSTRALIA

### PERSONAL and GENERAL

State  
News

Members desiring publication of personal items of interest are invited to write or telephone details to the Journal Correspondent in S.A., Mr. E. F. Lipsham.

Mr. A. Lagana spent the majority of August with Mr. J. Bird, of Fullarton.

Mr. R. Brice spent three recent weeks at the Cumberland pharmacy conducted by Mr. E. Highman.

Mr. J. Otto acted as manager for Mr. W. Rice, of Enfield North, during September.

Mr. C. Huxtable started out early in August in a new pharmacy located at Burnside.

Miss B. Pelling, of Great Britain, is expected to arrive from England within the next few weeks.

Mr. M. Roberts, of Victoria, spent a month at Ceduna to allow Miss Page to have a holiday break.

Mrs. Gilchrist has opened a pharmacy in Hawson street, Plympton.

In November next Mr. D. Ardill will open his own pharmacy in Ridley grove, Woodville Gardens.

Mr. D. Saies assisted Mr. D. Mosel, of Mile End, in August and Mr. R. Gwynne, of Lockleys, during September.

Mr. A. M. Ramsey was in charge of the pharmacy conducted by Mr. J. Stain at St. Morris for the early part of September.

Mr. B. O'Connor acted as locum at the end of August and beginning of September for Mr. E. Hammat, of Seaton Park, and Mr. E. F. Williams, of Penola.

Mr. C. Trotter spent a week of last month in the pharmacy conducted by Mr. J. Maxwell at North Kensington Park.

Mr. R. E. Gryst has taken over the pharmacy in Kent Town from the estate of his late father, Mr. N. Gryst.

Mr. J. G. Kellas, of Queensland, has registered as a pharmacist in South Australia, and has been acting as reliever for Mr. R. Spafford, of Hamley Bridge.

## **SOUTH AUSTRALIA (Continued)**

**Mr. R. Beckinsale** is to resign his position with I.C.I. to open a pharmacy on Rakes road, Broadview Gardens, in November next.

During the absence of **Mr. S. Chodowski** on holidays during September, Warren's Pharmacy in John Martin's was in charge of Mrs. C. Wilkins.

**Mr. R. Hibble** has taken over the managership of the Friendly Society Branch at Brighton prior to opening his own pharmacy on West Beach road in North Richmond.

**Mr. B. Thompson** has resigned his position with the Friendly Society Medical Association to take up the position of pharmacist in the Darwin Hospital, Northern Territory.

**Mr. L. Norman** visited Riverton in July under engagement with Mr. M. Eckersley, Port Augusta, in August for Mr. F. Streicher, and Moonta in September to assist Mr. R. Gartrell.

**Mr. A. A. Russell**, of Hyde Park, has been re-appointed a member of the Central Executive of the Liberal and Country League as a delegate from the Unley District Committee. He has also been appointed a member of the Publicity Committee of the same League.

**Mr. W. G. Spencer**, of North Adelaide, was recently elected a member of the Central Executive of the Liberal and Country League as a delegate from the Torrens District Committee. Another appointment which followed was as a member of the Organising Committee of the same League.

### **ENGAGEMENTS ANNOUNCED.**

**Peg**, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. L. Groves, of Golfands, to **David**, youngest son of Mr. J. Ardill, of Henley Beach.

**Janet Erica**, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Pope, of Torrens Park, to **Brian Vincent**, son of Mr. and Mrs. V. C. Cawte, of Hilton.

**Mary Croft**, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. F. Croft, of Kingswood, to **Mr. Jack Beilby**, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. H. Beilby, of Thornbury, Victoria.

### **WEDDING.**

The marriage of **Margaret Jeanette**, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William R. Pine, of Glen Osmond, to **Kenneth John**, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Frazer, of Melrose, was solemnised during the month in St. Saviour's Church, Glen Osmond. The wedding reception was held in the Hotel Richmond.

### **BIRTHS.**

Congratulations to the following:—

**Penhall**.—On August 24, at Memorial Hospital, to **Jane** and **Don**—a daughter.

**Taylor**.—At Glenelg Community, to Mr. and Mrs. R. N. Taylor, of Brighton, on September 15—a daughter.

**Phillips**.—To Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Phillips (nee Penfold), of Hazelwood Park, on August 8—a daughter, **Julie Ruth**.

**Smyth**.—To Lois and Neil, a daughter, **Jennifer Jane**, on August 23 at Calvary Hospital.

### **RETAIL PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS' WAGES BOARD.**

Representatives of employers appealed against a determination of the Retail Pharmaceutical Chemists' Wages Board, dated May 27, 1954, in the Industrial Court, before Mr. President Bellw, during the month. The hearing was adjourned until September 30.

The appellants contested weekly wage rates of £18/3/-, £17/18/-, and £14/9/6 for assistant in charge, registered assistant, and unregistered assistant respec-

tively, and proposed weekly wages of £16/11/6, £15/16/6 and £13/16/6 for those qualifications.

Payment of 80% of the last-mentioned three rates to females doing the work involved was agreed to by the appellants.

**Mr. C. P. Conebeer**, with **Mr. R. H. Dunn**, appeared for the appellants, the Friendly Societies' Medical Association and Federated Pharmaceutical Service Guild. **Mr. S. C. Bevan** and **Mr. R. E. Bannister**, for the Federated Miscellaneous Workers' Union, respondents to the appeal.

### **MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS ACT AMENDMENT BILL.**

The second reading of this Bill was continued in the Legislative Assembly on August 12, when **Mr. Dunstan** (Norwood) explained that the purpose of the Bill was to make it possible for medical practitioners registered in other States to practise in South Australia without going to a great deal of inconvenience to register in that State. It was most undesirable, he said, that legislation should exist placing unnecessary restrictions upon the practice of the professions by fully qualified persons. Another provision dealt with the Northern Territory Medical Service, members of which might but for this Bill have to pay a fee to carry on work there. He thought the Government's proposal should be adopted and the registration fee remitted. The Bill was read a second time and taken through Committee without amendment. The Committee's report was adopted.

In the Legislative Council, the **Hon. K. E. J. Bardolph** said that the Minister of Health had indicated that the Bill covered all medical practitioners employed by the Commonwealth Government and who are registered in only one State; also doctors engaged in the Flying Doctor Service. These men would be able to register under provisions of the Bill in South Australia without fee.

It was interesting, said **Mr. Bardolph**, to go back to the time when the South Australian Medical Practitioners' Board was established in 1844 under an ordinance issued by Sir George Grey. That ordinance was amended in 1880, and various regulations were consolidated in a Bill passed in 1919. That was the measure they were now amending. Persons qualified to register as medical practitioners in 1844 were members of the College of Apothecaries of Great Britain.

**Mr. Bardolph** then made some comments regarding the Pharmacy Course in South Australia. This, he said, was recognised as one of the highest in Australia, and every year about 30 pharmaceutical chemists graduated from the University of South Australia. At present there were more than 1200 active medical practitioners and more than 500 pharmaceutical chemists registered in South Australia. The number of persons qualifying in medicine each year was increasing, and frequently those who went to the country districts to practise had to compound their own medicines because no pharmaceutical chemist was in the town. He knew of one instance where a chemist desired to open a practice and the local doctor desired a fee of £1000 for stock and delegating his pharmacy work by way of business goodwill. In another instance a young graduate in pharmacy wished to establish himself in a country town not far from Adelaide, and was compelled to pay the local doctor £400. Some of these doctors had a virtual monopoly, and there should be an amendment of the Act so that young pharmacy graduates could not be held to ransom when they desired to commence practice, and thereby provide a service on a basis equal to that being provided by the doctor.

The Bill passed through all the remaining stages.

### **FOOD AND DRUGS AMENDMENT BILL.**

A Bill to amend the Food and Drugs Act was introduced in the Legislative Council on August 17 by the Minister of Health, the **Hon. Sir Lyell McEwin**, who stated that the legislation was being introduced as a

# Nulacin

FOR MAINTAINED ANACIDITY... UNINTERRUPTED FREEDOM  
FROM PAIN... MORE RAPID HEALING...



Clinical Studies in Australia, the United States and Great Britain prove that NULACIN is "the nearest approach to the continuous intragastric drip for the ambulatory patient."<sup>28</sup> Unlike ordinary antacid tablets, which merely create a temporary neutralizing effect, the NULACIN tablet, when allowed to dissolve slowly in the mouth, produces a continuous state of gastric anacidity. The NULACIN tablet, therefore, utilizes the results of the intragastric drip therapy without the cost, inconvenience and discomfort appertaining to that method. Ask your customer to refrain from chewing the NULACIN tablet, as in that case much of its valuable effect is lost.

## FORMULA

The composition and unique manner of administration account for the desirable clinical behaviour of NULACIN. It is made from whole milk, combined with dextrans and maltose, magnesium trisilicate, magnesium oxide, calcium carbonate, magnesium carbonate, and peppermint oil.

Your customer will like NULACIN not only because of its pleasant taste and ease of administration, but also because it does not produce diarrhoea, constipation, or alkalosis. Another significant advantage of NULACIN is that each tablet provides only 11 calories. This consideration is obviously highly appreciated where weight control is necessary. NULACIN is available in metal tubes of 25 tablets each.

## REFERENCES:

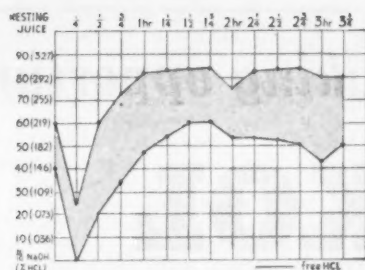
\* The Effect on Gastric Acidity of "Nulacin" tablets, Med. J. Aust., 823-824, 28th November, 1953.

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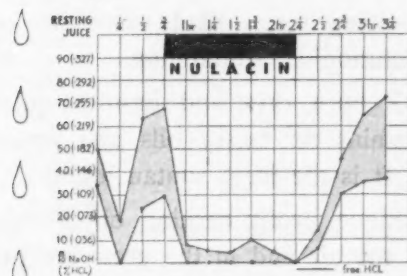
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Control of Gastric Acidity by a New Way of Antacid Administration, J. Lab. Clin. Med., 42:955 (1953).

Further Studies on the Reduction of Gastric Acidity, Brit. Med. J., 183-184, 23rd January, 1954.



Superimposed gastric fractional test meal curves of five cases of duodenal ulcer.



Same patients as in Fig. 1, two days later, showing the striking neutralizing effect of sucking Nulacin tablets (3 an hour). Note the return of acidity when Nulacin is discontinued.

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# AN Improved TOOTH POWDER

## **Ipana** TOOTH POWDER (FORMERLY INGRAM)

— AMMONIUM ION — ANTI-ENZYME

The clinical experiment conducted by the University of Illinois in 1950-51 still stands as the most complete study yet available on dentifrice as an anti-carries agent.

This research showed ammonium ion dentifrice to be no "miracle" product—but that it is *twice* as effective as conventional dentifrice.

When used with sound dental hygiene, the clinical test showed that a reduction of tooth decay of 20.5% could be expected against 9.3% reduction in non-ammonium ion control group.

As a further protective, Ipana Ammonium Ion Tooth Powder is now "anti-enzyme." It contains Sodium Lauryl Sulphate, an effective bactericide which also neutralises bacterial enzymes. In actual fact, however, the University of Illinois formula, with dibasic ammonium phosphate and urea, is also anti-enzyme.

In recommending this *improved* Ipana Tooth Powder, emphasis should, of course, be placed on the importance of its being used conscientiously after meals.



TPI-54

## *Cash in with this Profit making opportunity*

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## SKOL

### *Hollywood's favourite suntan Lotion*

Consumer demand is growing fast. Skol users are enthusiastic because it revolutionises suntanning.

Skol filters out the sun's burn rays and ensures quick, painless tanning. It contains no messy oils and grease, no dye to stain clothes. It is the ideal suntan lotion.

Skol gives chemists a unique profit earning opportunity. Forceful advertising over the air and in the press are promoting demand.

Order your stocks, send for display material NOW.

## SOUTH AUSTRALIA (Continued)

result of a request to the States by the Commonwealth Government to provide uniform legislation in the Commonwealth for the control of therapeutic substances.

The Bill consists of only five sections.

"Controlled therapeutic substance" is defined as being a drug which, pursuant to any proclamation in force under the Act, is for the time being a controlled therapeutic substance. The definition of "drug" in the Act is struck out and the following definition substituted:—

"drug" means:—

- (a) any substance capable of being used for any one or more of the purposes mentioned below, namely:
  - (i) preventing, diagnosing, curing, or alleviating any disease, ailment, defect or injury in man or animals;
  - (ii) influencing, inhibiting or modifying a physiological process in man or animals;
  - (iii) testing susceptibility to a disease or ailment in man or animals;
  - (iv) surgical ligatures, sutures and dressings;
- (b) any preservative, antiseptic, disinfectant, deodorant or narcotic;
- (c) cosmetics;
- (d) laundry and toilet soap intended for sale to the public by retail.

Section 4 provides that the Governor may by Proclamation from time to time declare that any drug specified in the Proclamation shall be a controlled therapeutic substance and may vary or revoke any Proclamation for the time being in force under the Section.

Section 5 places administration under the Central Board of Health, and states specifically that a local authority shall not have power to administer provisions of the Act and the Regulations.

Section 6 substitutes the following wording for that appearing in paragraph 7 of Section 61 of the principal Act, which deals with the making of regulations:

The regulation and restriction and conditions of the manufacture, sale, or other disposal, purchase, transport, storage, ownership, and possession of poisons and controlled therapeutic substances.

During the second reading the Hon. C. R. Cudmore said it was interesting to see the new definition of "drug," and he did not dispute its correctness. He asked why they should issue a proclamation as to what were considered to be therapeutic substances within the meaning of the Act. Why, he asked, should they not all be controlled? In reply, the Hon. K. E. J. Bardolph stated that they were controlled by regulation under the Health Act. This was a new provision that was being enacted. The new definition was all-embracing. Mr. Cudmore said he could not understand why all drugs were not controlled instead of providing that certain drugs might be proclaimed. Apart from that point, the Bill, in his opinion, was common sense.

At the Committee stage the Hon. Sir Lyell McEwin, Minister of Health, said the whole purpose of the Bill was to control the manufacture of certain things in the public interest; for instance, poisons and substances injurious to public health; therefore they would be named by proclamation.

The Hon. F. T. Perry asked if the measure was aimed at patent medicines.

The Minister replied that it was aimed at anything relating to poisons.

The Hon. C. R. Cudmore: "Then why not control the lot?"

The Hon. Sir Lyell McEwin: "If necessary they will be controlled."

The Bill was reported without amendment and the Committee's report adopted.

## PHARMACY BOARD

### Monthly Meeting

The Pharmacy Board of South Australia met at 25 King William street, Adelaide, on September 7, at 7.45 p.m.

**Present.**—Mr. K. S. Porter (President) in the Chair, Messrs. E. F. Lipsham, A. E. Bowey, G. L. Burns, L. A. Craig, B. F. Mildren, D. C. Hill, and the Registrar.

**Correspondence.**—An inquiry has been received from the Department of Public Health, Sydney, as to the ownership of pharmacies in South Australia by companies. The necessary information has been supplied.

Consideration was given to the 77th Annual Report received from the Pharmacy Board of Victoria. Mr. Lipsham reported on inquiries which he had made in that State dealing with the matter of unprofessional conduct and red colouring on labels.

A copy of the Bill to amend the Food and Drugs Act has been forwarded to the Victorian Pharmacy Board at its request.

**Depots.**—An application has been received from Mr. W. M. Murton for a depot at Lucindale, but as such application is not in accordance with the requirements of the regulation, Mr. Murton has been asked to amend such application.

**Relievers.**—Mr. M. C. Roberts to Miss E. M. Page; Mr. B. T. O'Connor to Messrs. E. L. Hammat, E. F. Williams; Mr. L. C. Norman to Messrs. M. R. Eckersley, F. M. Streicher and R. Gartrell; Mr. D. Saies to Mr. R. F. Gwynne; Mr. R. H. Brice to Mr. E. G. Highman; Mr. J. L. Otto to Mr. W. F. Rice; Mr. J. G. Kellas to Mr. R. N. Spafford; Mr. C. H. Trotter to Mr. J. U. Maxwell; Mrs. C. E. Wilkins to Mr. S. M. Chodowski.

**Labels.**—Samples of labels were received from a pharmacist and on which it was noted that he was not trading under his own name as required by the Pharmacy Act. It was decided that the pharmacist concerned should be advised of the legal position and asked for his co-operation.

**Advertising.**—Negotiations have taken place with three pharmacists in the matter of advertising, and in each case the parties concerned have immediately agreed to make the necessary corrections as required by the Board.

**Apprentices.**—An extension of time has been granted to four apprentices for the lodgment of galenicals owing to the apprentices having been absent from the pharmacies on National Service Training.

Approval was granted for the following assignments: R. P. Anderson from R. A. Taylor to R. E. Hibble; G. N. Kamm from R. A. Taylor to R. E. Hibble; D. L. Eckersley from J. C. Freeman, Glenelg, to C. C. Freeman, Bank street, Adelaide; R. M. Oliver from J. C. Freeman, Hindley street, Adelaide, to C. C. Freeman, Bank street, Adelaide; K. W. Paterson from C. C. Freeman, Bank street, Adelaide, to J. C. Freeman, Glenelg.

An application was received for the transfer of an apprenticeship to a new address, but as the essential equipment required for the training of apprentices was not available at the new address, the application was deferred pending the installation of the missing equipment.

**Registration of Premises.**—Applications received and noted from Messrs. R. E. Hibble and R. E. Gryst.

Applications from four pharmacists were deferred pending the opening of the pharmacies.

## PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY

### Annual Meeting

The Annual General Meeting of the Pharmaceutical Society of S.A. was held in Curzon Theatre on the evening of August 25.

The President, Mr. A. C. Holloway, in presenting his annual report, spoke of the retirement of Mr. K. S.

## SOUTH AUSTRALIA (Continued)

Porter from the Council and the election of the new member, Mr. K. D. Johnson, to take his place.

He also told of satisfactory meetings of the Pharmaceutico-Medical liaison committee on the subjects of eye-drops, publication in the Press of the names of poisons used for criminal purposes, the unsatisfactory position of duplicate prescription forms and forms used by the Repatriation system of benefits.

The position regarding the dispensing of urgent after hours prescriptions was explained to all members. In reporting on education, the President made particular reference to Mr. R. A. Anderson's work as a lecturer in Botany and Pharmacognosy, during which he has submitted to students the very old subject-matter of crude vegetable drugs in a new way, which is best suited to present-day conditions. He said:

"Forty-five students entered pharmacy this year. With the introduction in 1953 of the new system, and full days, both in the pharmacy and at the University, will mean that by the end of 1956 all students who entered under the old system should have completed their examinations. With the two systems in operation as at present, it is, of course, a great deal of additional work in the organisation of the lectures."

Mr. Holloway then spoke of the advisory committee's work on the subject of "squatting." He recorded disappointment at the failure of negotiations, and that this had caused doubt as to the usefulness of the committee. Negotiations with wholesalers had been started in an effort to obtain their support in dealing with this problem.

On the subject of the new (delayed) issue of the A.P.F., he spoke of the inclusion of a therapeutic index, a section dealing with modifications of requirements for official preparations to suit Australian conditions, which S.A. had offered to compile, with the aid of Messrs. A. E. Bowey, S. A. Downie, R. A. Anderson and A. G. Evans.

The President then detailed activities of the Council in respect to the organisation of post-graduate lectures, with talks by Mr. G. Treleaven, of Melbourne, Mr. F. Collins and Sir Stanton Hicks, of the University of Adelaide.

He said: "Earlier in this report I mentioned that a meeting had been held, at which representatives of the Council and nine members were present. The subjects discussed included:—

1. A Code of Ethics enforceable at law.
2. Licensing of Pharmacies.
3. One man, one shop.
4. Establishment of a Pharmaceutical Society of Australia.
5. One education curriculum for the whole of Australia.
6. An all-powerful Pharmaceutical Society, with the abolition of the Pharmacy Board.

A report was given to the meeting of the manner in which these matters had been considered and of the legal difficulties which stand in the way of carrying some of them into effect."

Other subjects were reports on the Fellowship course, calomel teething powders, advertising, History of Pharmacy lectures, prescription card service, Public Relations Secretariat, dinner dance, complimentary dinner to newly qualified members, golf day.

Mr. Holloway closed with the news that the membership was now 480, including one life member.

After the formal adoption of the President's Report and the Treasurer's Reports on finance, Mr. K. Oswald was reappointed Auditor.

### Conditions in America: Address by Mr. R. T. Patterson.

The President then introduced Mr. R. T. Patterson, a director of F. H. Faulding and Co. Ltd., who gave a

short address, covering his impressions of retail pharmacy in the United States of America during a visit, which he had concluded only a few weeks previously.

Mr. Patterson said that the trip included visits to such widely spread cities as New York, Buffalo, Detroit, Chicago, Indianapolis, Dallas, Los Angeles and San Francisco.

Two particular types of pharmacies were discussed in some detail, namely, the Drug Stores and Prescription Pharmacies. The Drug Store Pharmacy has grown up to cater for the particular method of shopping based on the super-market principle, which is adopted by many American housewives.

Super-markets had developed into huge concerns, and provided for the shopper who liked to walk around and select goods from stands before showing them at the exit and cash register site for payment. A special type of barrow was provided for those buying large quantities of goods, and porters, usually negroes, delivered the goods to the boot of the purchaser's car, parked in the reserved spaces provided by the management. All Drug Stores had developed the principle of self-selection or exposed selling to a high degree, and so selling was on a different level to that in common use in Australia. Drug Stores, many controlled by chain organisations, were to be seen everywhere, in hotels, railway stations, large stores, as well as independently controlled. Out in the country areas the same prominence was noticed; in fact, he had seen three out of four corners of the principal shopping cross roads occupied by rival Drug Stores.

Mr. Patterson said that the organisation of the Prescription Pharmacies was on an entirely different pattern. Unlike the Drug Stores, which sold anything and everything, Prescription Pharmacies confined their activities to dispensing only. Such establishments are not rare, although they are outnumbered by the Drug Stores. In spite of catering only for professional work, they are well-found establishments on prominent sites. They are more prevalent on the West Coast, where all exhibit a high standard of external appearance.

Both types of pharmacies make a practice of picking up and delivering prescriptions, and advertise their facilities as being "As close as your Telephone." The financial encouragement given to proprietors to knock down and rebuild their premises has meant that many imposing shops were in evidence.

The pharmacist in charge of a Drug Store or a Prescription Pharmacy seemed able to find time easily for an exchange of views, irrespective of how busy the establishment appeared to be at the time of his visit. He thought this freedom to be due to the fact that the pharmacist was very much on top, and responsible for organisation rather than dispensing or selling.

In discussions regarding the ultimate outcome of the sharp division of retail pharmacy into the two channels, Mr. Patterson said that nobody appeared to be able to forecast the future, and this led to a number of pharmacists owning or being financially interested in one establishment in each class.

Further discussion covered the use of information pooled by individual pharmacists through their Association. The Associations employed specialists to collate individual sets of figures (which were freely disclosed), and from these standard sets of figures were provided to guide members in their endeavours to improve their businesses. This had encouraged a greater interest in such things as stock control, buying and merchandising, so that the actual efficiency of these retail establishments was rapidly improving. However, in many cases these new developments had been brought about by the particular problems associated with serving such a very large population, and would not be applicable under different circumstances.

Mr. Patterson then spoke of the widespread use of congresses, conventions and the like to gather pharmacists together for discussions on all manner of topics, and the use of these events by manufacturers to make displays of these goods, instead of depending entirely



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Physicians and specialists are becoming increasingly concerned at the high incidence of vitamin-deficiency cases in Australia. Despite the average three meals a day taken by most people, deficiency-diseases are prevalent. A survey by the Institute of Anatomy in Canberra states that 10% of the Australian population lives on an unbalanced diet.

This deficiency is primarily due to lack of balanced meals. Children tend to eat too many sweets and show Vitamin B deficiency.

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VYKMIN VITAMIN MINERAL Combined Multiple Complex CAPSULES supply 8 Vitamins and 4 Minerals. They can be prescribed whenever Vitamin-Mineral deficiency exists.

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VYKMIN Vitamin-Mineral Capsules are produced by  
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##### RED CAPSULES:

Vitamin A	5,000 I.U.
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##### BLACK CAPSULES:

Vitamin B1	333 I.U.
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Vitamin C	300 I.U.
Nicotinamide (Vitamin PP)	10 mgs.
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A cough linctus with sedative control for the relief of the cough of colds, influenza, chronic bronchitis, catarrh, pleurisy, etc.

Bottles of 3 oz.

GUAIACOL 1.5%

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Ephedrine HCl	1.0%
p-Aminobenzoyl-Di-Butyl-Amino-Propanol	0.026%
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## SUCCINIC ACID THERAPY

We advise that we have the following packs available from stock, either direct or through your normal wholesale house, as follows:—

Sterile Succinic Acid Solution, 5%, buffered for intravenous injection.

10 c.c. ampoules, in packs of 6, 12 and 100.

20 c.c. ampoules, in packs of 6 and 25.

Sodium Succinate Tablets, 0.5 Gm., in packs of:

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Preliminary literature available on application.

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Messrs. L. Gunzburg & Co.,  
19 Pier Street,  
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Messrs. H. H. Pearce Pty. Ltd.,  
148 Collins Street,  
HOBART, TASMANIA.

**DAVID G. BULL LABORATORY**  
**61 COLLINS STREET, MELBOURNE C.I.**

## SOUTH AUSTRALIA (Continued)

upon the system of sending travellers into the pharmacies.

Wholesalers in U.S.A. were much more specialised than in Australia, and dealt in only a limited number of lines. Some of the bigger ones put up orders on the moving belt system, which carried the list to employees in front of bins holding the goods. A single person was responsible for one, two or three bins only, and for the checking of the goods added to the belt by the man just in front of him on the belt line.

Another instance quoted, of the difference observed in catering for a huge population, was the concentration of manufacturers on only a few lines, and developing specialised techniques to reduce costs and selling price. Mr. Patterson stated that there are only two manufacturers of gelatin capsules in U.S.A., and these, with a smaller concern in France, provided the world's supply for filling by a multitude of packers. This concentration of capsules into a narrow field is in direct contrast with the extremely widespread manufacture of tablets by firms of a wide range of size and integrity.

The interest created by the address became apparent at question time, when a large number of those present asked pertinent questions, and received adequate replies.

At the conclusion, Mr. Walter C. Cotterell expressed to Mr. Patterson his personal appreciation of the talk, and conveyed the thanks of the gathering as a whole for a most interesting and valuable contribution. (Applause.)

### PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY COUNCIL MEETING.

The Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of South Australia met at 25 King William street, Adelaide, on September 7, at 7.45 p.m.

**Present.**—Mr. A. C. Holloway (President) in the Chair, Messrs. E. F. Lipsham, Walter C. Cotterell, A. A. Russell, D. F. J. Penhall, and the Secretary.

**Correspondence.**—Letters of sympathy have been forwarded to Messrs. T. N. Skewes, P. H. Keipert and G. K. F. Scott.

Pharmaceutical Society of Victoria has been advised that films owned by this Society could be made available for showing at a pharmaceutical conference at Karachi in November.

The 35th Annual Report has been received from the Australasian Publishing Co. Ltd.

An inquiry has been received from the Pharmaceutical Society of New South Wales as to the scheduling of certain drugs, and it was agreed that the information should be obtained and forwarded.

Correspondence has been received from the Department of Health dealing with a vacancy for a relieving pharmacist at Alice Springs Hospital.

The Year Book has been received from the Pharmaceutical Society of Victoria.

**Advisory Committee.**—Correspondence has been received in reply to a letter forwarded to a builder in connection with the establishment of a pharmacy in close proximity to existing businesses.

Notification has been received from a pharmacist that he is discontinuing the dispensing of urgent after hour prescriptions.

**Pharmaceutico-Medical Liaison Committee.**—Correspondence has been received from the President of the British Medical Association expressing regret for a recent newspaper article dealing with the matter of "Quacks."

**Finance.**—Statement for the month of August was submitted and adopted, and accounts totalling £616/18/3 were passed for payment.

**Students.**—Mr. Russell reported on lectures on pricing delivered by him, and drew attention to the fact that

only 50 per cent. of students attending the lectures completed the exercises set for them. It was suggested that Rotary calculators, etc., should be included in the list of essential equipment required for the training of apprentices.

It was resolved that Messrs. E. F. Lipsham and D. F. J. Penhall be appointed as representatives of this Council to confer with nominees of the Guild for the purpose of discussion on matters dealing with sections of commercial pharmacy.

The Sub-Committee appointed for the purpose submitted a report on the conditions of awards and prizes, and recommendations put forward were adopted by the Council. It is to be noted from the report that, in addition to certain alterations governing the conditions, that a silver medal will be provided in the fourth year, to be presented to the student obtaining the second highest marks, provided such marks are of a credit standard.

**Professor Macbeth's Retirement.**—Sub-Committee has been appointed for the purpose of considering this matter and reporting to the Council.

**New Member Elected.**—Mrs. L. M. Gilchrist.

**Newspaper Advertisements.**—Queries have been received from two members, and directions were given to the Secretary to telephone the members concerned and explain the general position of advertising.

**Buffet Dinner.**—Sub-Committee reported that negotiations were proceeding satisfactorily for the buffet dinner to be held at Mount Osmond Country Club on October 14.

## THE GUILD

S.B.C.  
Meeting

The State Branch Committee of the South Australian Branch of the Guild met at 254 Sturt street, Adelaide, on September 13, at 7.45 p.m.

**Present.**—Mr. Walter C. Cotterell (President), Messrs. H. G. Collyer, A. C. Holloway, G. K. F. Scott, R. R. Patrick, E. L. Miller, A. A. Russell, J. Retallick, V. L. Mitchell, and the Secretary.

**Election of Executives.**—The Returning Officer, Mr. R. J. Oswald, submitted the result of the Poll held for the appointment of the Executives, and declared the following persons elected:—

President: Mr. Walter C. Cotterell.

Vice-President: Mr. H. G. Collyer.

Treasurer: Mr. E. Lloyd Miller.

Resolved that all meetings of the S.B.C. to finish at 11.30 p.m., and any business not completed by that time to be made a remit to the next meeting.

**New Members and Alterations.**—Mr. R. L. Jones, McLaren Vale, retires from the Guild.

Mr. G. L. Higgins has disposed of his business at Prospect road, Prospect.

Mr. D. P. Jones has taken over the business at McLaren Vale, and has been removed from the Suspense List.

Mr. C. S. Huxtable has opened a branch shop at Beaumont road, Burnside.

### Queries from Annual Meeting.

1. **Re Penicillin.**—This matter was discussed, and it was decided to let things stand in abeyance.

2. **Quantity and Sizes of Pack of Tablets and Powders.**—This was suggested to be taken up by the Pharmaceutical Association.

3. **The publishing of a list of Chemist Only lines.**—It was decided to bring this matter before the Federal Council, and suggest that a monthly list be made available to all members.



## SOUTH AUSTRALIA (Continued)

**Election of Committees.**—The following persons were elected to the respective Committees:—

1. **Sub-Committee to meet the Pharmaceutical Society re lectures to students:** Messrs. R. R. Patrick and V. L. Mitchell.

2. **Liaison Committee:** President, Vice-President and Treasurer.

3. **Pharma-Medico Committee:** President and Mr. V. L. Mitchell.

4. **Advisory Committee:** Any two members of Executives.

5. **Wages Committee:** President, Treasurer, Mr. A. A. Russell and Secretary.

6. **Pricing Officer:** Mr. G. K. F. Scott.

7. **Pricing Committee:** Messrs. G. K. F. Scott, A. C. Holloway and J. Retallick.

8. **Trustees:** Messrs. F. Moore, J. White and Walter C. Cotterell.

9. **Federal Delegates:** 1st, President; 2nd, Vice-President.

**Correspondence.**—Federal Office, enclosing photograph of chairs for new Board room. Photographs admired and approved, and cheque passed for payment. Re broken quantity tablets: Suggested that the Thomas Table be printed without Container charges or Dispensing Fees thereon.

**Merchandising Service, re Mileage Radius** (Reckitt and Colman): Secretary to write Mr. Ross thanking him for his letter and requesting that all firms ask P.A.T.A. to withdraw all permits that do not comply with their mileage radius.

**Ipana Month:** March, 1955, approved as Ipana Month. Re Hypol mark up: Received, but not considered satisfactory.

**Merchandising Competitions:** Publish in "News" that more effort should be given by members to the sales of such lines as Dyes, Superfatted Soaps, Nada and Ipana to help our position in the Competition.

**Vykmin Mark Up:** Received with approval and referred to Pricing Officer.

**Financial.**—The financial statement was presented and approved, and accounts totalling £70/9/5 were passed for payment.

**Correspondence.**—Secretary to send copy of letter sent to chemists, also copy of letter sent to B.M.A., to Dr. Solomon, and explain the Guild is not opposed to members making up urgent prescriptions, but they do oppose members opening for general after-hour trading.

**Relaxa Tabs.**—Decided to arrange that the present wholesale representation be not altered.

**F.S.M.A.**—Decided that in the event of the F.S.M.A. requiring additional Price Lists, they be charged for all additional sets at the rate of £5/5/- per set.

**Xmas Hours.**—The Secretary to make inquiries on this matter, and report at the next meeting.

**Lectures to Apprentices.**—Mr. A. A. Russell tabled a copy of his report on his lectures to apprentices. This was received with sincere appreciation of all present.

**General.**—Mr. Russell reported upon a letter received from Federal Secretary re Dispensing Fees and processes for Eye Drops, Ointments, etc. Referred to Pricing Committee.

**Federal Delegate's Report.**—The Federal Delegate (Mr. Walter C. Cotterell) gave a resume of the following matters.—After hour fees, container prices, re J. & J. prices and the control of prices, re statistics on P.B.A. and P.M.S. prescriptions.

The meeting closed.

## WESTERN AUSTRALIA

### PERSONAL and GENERAL

State  
News

Members desiring publication of personal items of interest are invited to write or telephone details to the Journal Correspondent in W.A., Mr. F. W. Avenell (phone BA 4082).

Congratulations to **Mr. B. L. Smyth**, of Medina, on his appointment as a Commissioner for Declarations.

The many friends of **Mrs. G. Lucraft** will be glad to know that she has returned from her trip very much improved in health.

**Mr. F. F. Nickels**, of Sargent's pharmacy, Inglewood, had to undergo an operation on September 6. Latest report is that he is progressing satisfactorily.

We extend our best wishes to **Mr. J. P. Letts**, lately of Norseman, who has opened a modern pharmacy at Mt. Yokine.

**Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Knight**, of Collie, flew to the Eastern States on August 27 for a six-weeks' holiday. Mr. P. J. H. Boobyer was in charge of the pharmacy.

**Mr. J. F. Allen**, poisons inspector for the Pharmaceutical Council, was a patient in the Mount Hospital during the month. At the time of writing these notes he was convalescing at his home, but will have to take things quietly for some time.

A fire at the pharmacy of **Mr. W. G. Lewis**, West Perth, on August 22, resulted in damage to stock estimated at £250. It is thought that the fire was caused through an electrical short following displacement of an electric light pole by a truck a few hours earlier.

**Mr. F. T. Hunt**, who is on leave from New Guinea, called at the Pharmaceutical Council office during the month. The other West Australian pharmacists in New Guinea, Messrs. A. H. Hill and G. P. Green, join Mr. Hunt in extending greetings to their colleagues in Western Australia.

**Chemists on holiday** this month included: Mr. F. Andinach, of Toodyay (Mr. L. E. Knight, reliever); Mr. N. Steere, Perth (Mr. L. E. Knight, reliever); Miss E. Harris, of Nedlands (Mr. P. J. H. Boobyer, reliever); Mr. M. H. Gardner, of Dalwallinu (Mr. R. G. Medlow, reliever), and Mr. H. S. M. Wheeler, of South Perth (Mr. R. G. Medlow, reliever).

Owing to illness, **Mr. G. H. Dallimore** was obliged to be absent from the annual meeting of shareholders of Rumbles Ltd. on August 24 and the annual meeting of the Pharmaceutical Service Guild on the following evening. Fortunately he recovered sufficiently to enable him to proceed to Sydney on August 30 for Federal Guild meetings.

**Pharmaceutical Society.**—Inspector A. J. Baird, of the Perth C.I.B., gave another of his illustrated talks on "Crime Detection" at the monthly meeting of the Pharmaceutical Society on August 25. As usual, the lecture room was well filled with interested members.

**Birth.**—Congratulations to Mrs. Larsen (nee Fay Flint) on the birth of a daughter, Janette Gail, on August 24.

**Obituary.**—We extend our sympathy to **Mr. Cliff Saunders** on the death of his wife on September 12. Although Mrs. Saunders had been in ill-health for some years, she had improved during recent months so that the end, which came suddenly, was unexpected.



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**FENOX** has an immediate and prolonged action.

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**SUPPRESSING THE COUGH REFLEX**

A new basic ether of morphine, Pholcodine (morpholinylethylmorphine), has been shown to have a powerful action in depressing the cough reflex.

Pholcodine, which has a sedative action superior to that of codeine while being decidedly less toxic, is employed as the active ingredient in a new cough linctus to which the name Sednine has been given.

The advantages of Sednine lie in its effectiveness with low toxicity, and its freedom from side-effects such as constipation or digestive upset.

Sednine is well tolerated by children and adults and is suitable for administration whenever a cough sedative is considered advisable.

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**COLDS, CATARRH AND HAY FEVER**

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**EYE DROPS**

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## WESTERN AUSTRALIA (Continued)

### AMENDING BILL TO CONTROL DRUG MANUFACTURE.

A Bill designed to provide for control of drug manufacture was introduced in the Legislative Assembly on September 14, by the Minister for Health, Mr. Nulsen, who said the measure had been drafted following a request from State and Commonwealth representatives who had held conferences to consider control of therapeutic substances.

It was stated that the Commonwealth Government had for some time felt concerned at the conditions under which certain drugs used in the Commonwealth Pharmaceutical Service Scheme were produced.

The measure before the House proposed that therapeutic substances should not be manufactured for sale except on licensed premises. Licences would be issued by the Commissioner of Health. A penalty of £200 for offences against the provisions of the Bill was provided. Mr. Court (L.C.L., Nedlands), secured an adjournment of the debate.

### RUMBLES LTD.

The Annual Report and Balance Sheet of Rumbles Ltd., Perth, for the year ended June 30, 1954, was sent to all shareholders on August 2. The report was well designed and printed on art paper, and presented the usual accounts, together with illustrated diagrams showing the progressive expansion over the past years. It is interesting to note that turnover increased over the five years from 1948-49 to 1953-54 by 331%.

An interim dividend of 5% was declared on February 17, 1954, and a final dividend of 5% on August 24, making a total dividend of 10% paid from the profits made during the past financial year.

The Chairman in his report mentioned that to cope with the present rate of expansion another new building has recently been completed in the form of a bulk store on the company's land adjacent to the warehouse.

The Annual General Meeting of Shareholders was held in the company's meeting room in the warehouse on August 24, with a good attendance of Pharmacist shareholders.

The Pharmaceutical Chemists of W.A. can well congratulate themselves on this enterprising project.

### PHARMACEUTICAL COUNCIL

#### Monthly Meeting

The Pharmaceutical Council of W.A. met at the Perth Technical College on September 7.

**Present.**—Messrs. R. I. Cohen, R. W. C. Dalby, E. J. Nicholas, H. D. Fitch, A. A. Baxter and F. W. Avenell (Registrar).

**Correspondence.**—A letter was received from F. H. Fauding & Co. Ltd. offering an annual donation of £25, to be used as bursaries at the discretion of the Council. This was received with thanks and the Education Committee was authorised to prepare proposals for the distribution of the amount.

From Federal Council of Pharmaceutical Societies, advising that Kodak (A'asia) Pty. Ltd. had offered a scholarship valued at £1000 for 1955. Applications are to close on October 15, 1954. It was decided to circularise members within the age limit stipulated.

From Police Department, notifying death of J. E. Booth by strychnine poisoning at Denham on January 4 last.

**Proposed Amendments to the Pharmacy and Poisons Act,** concerning ownership of pharmacies, and amendments to regulations concerning packaging of poisons were submitted by the Registrar and approved.

**Indentures.**—The transfer of indenture of T. O. Price from Mrs. H. M. Lyons to A. S. McWaters was approved.

**Financial.**—Accounts totalling £227/4/8 were passed for payment.

### THE GUILD

#### S.B.C. Meeting

The State Branch Committee of the Western Australian Branch of the Guild met at 190 Adelaide terrace, Perth, on August 10, at 8 p.m.

**Present.**—Messrs. G. D. T. Allan (Chair), W. G. Lewis, R. I. Cohen, R. Edinger, R. Dalby, J. V. Hands, G. Skeahan, G. Dallimore, R. J. Healy, W. T. Harrison, and members as per list.

**Obituary.**—The Chairman announced with regret the death of Mr. G. R. Nicholas, Canning highway, Applecross, and it was resolved that a letter of condolence be sent to his widow.

**Business Arising from Minutes.**—Mr. Healy reported that he was investigating the purchase of a fireproof safe. To date nothing suitable was available.

Mr. Allan announced that the nominations for the State Branch Committee were closed, and that an election would be held. Mr. R. I. Cohen, as Returning Officer, would be responsible for arranging for the distribution of the ballot papers.

Mr. J. V. Hands was re-elected, as he was the only country member nominated.

**Nominations Received.**—Miss M. Richards, Messrs. G. D. T. Allan, R. J. Healy, W. G. Lewis, A. A. Baxter, R. D. Edinger and S. Wilson.

**Heinz Baby Food.**—It was resolved that application be made through Federal Office for making of the Heinz Baby Food Series chemist only lines.

**D.H.A. Household Packs.**—It was reported that D.H.A. (W.A.) Pty. Ltd. was not prepared to increase its margin on competitive lines.

**Thomas Tables.**—The Secretary to write ordering 24 Thomas Tables from Federal Office.

**Reckitt & Colman. Letter No. 2.**—Letter be sent to Federal Merchandising Manager informing him that our members were 100 per cent. behind the suggestions contained therein.

**Frederick Stearns.**—Mr. Allan tabled a personal letter from Mr. N. Leggatt, General Manager of this company in Sydney, which discussed the probability of Nyal products being given to the Friendly Societies Dispensaries in Western Australia. Mr. Allan was instructed to reply personally in an endeavour to have any action deferred until November.

**Financial.**—The Treasurer's Report was received, and accounts passed for payment.

It was reported by the Chairman that the Guild Auditor (Mr. G. Tasker) during the month met the Executive and suggested that a proper double entry set of books be instituted, particularly in view of the fact that approximately £9000 passed through the office per annum, and further that a register of members be drawn up in its correct form. Mr. Tasker offered to do this for the Guild, and in addition to take over the book-keeping during the absence of Mr. Hallo. Mr. Tasker's appointment was confirmed by the State Branch Committee.

**Federal Delegate's Report.**—Mr. G. Dallimore reported the possibility of a Pricing Committee meeting in Melbourne later this year.

## WESTERN AUSTRALIA (Continued)

He also gave some interesting figures regarding the average prescription price for P.B.A. in all States, and further reported that he had received an invitation to the South Australian Annual General Meeting to be held on August 29. He would attend this meeting, and then leave with Mr. K. Attiwill for Sydney. Mr. Dallimore and Mr. Attiwill hoped to have a concrete proposition on the magazine to place before the Federal Council meeting to be held in Melbourne on October 26.

**"Gilseal" Packs.**—Rumbles had reported increasing sales of "Gilseal" lines, particularly of paraffin oil. This was indeed gratifying, but unfortunately was offset by the fact that G. Martin had reported one order only had been received.

**Colgates.**—Before the meeting the representative was announced, and he gave details of the new economy size soap. He agreed to supply the office with sales copy to be sent out under Trade and Commerce Notes. This was to be the future procedure—direct notification by Colgates' representative. It was felt that this would mean early information on new lines or drives. It could be given to members, and would overcome the difficulties surrounding previous lines; also by this means members can obtain token stocks pending the arrival of the representative.

**Codis.**—It was noted with satisfaction that Codis prices had been adjusted in accordance with promise. Codis 16's to sell at 3/3 equals 50 per cent. mark-up.

**Salmond & Spraggon.**—It was felt that the arrangements made were satisfactory, and that this was further proof that the chemists were recognised as the best people through whom to sponsor a competition of this nature. It was hoped that all chemists would cash in completely on this proposition directing people to the chemist for this open selling line.

Further merchandising table was drawn up for ratification.

**Pricing.**—It was resolved that a list of prices peculiar to Western Australia be drawn up, and that the co-operation of the N.S.W. Guild Secretary be sought to have it included in the regular price lists.

**Dispensing in Country Hospitals.**—Mr. J. V. Hands brought forward the matter of dispensing in country hospitals. The President agreed to discuss the question together with Mr. Hands with several members of Parliament.

**Trading After Hours.**—It was resolved that the Shop and Factories Inspector be requested to police the Early Closing Act, as several members were reported to be trading illicitly on week nights.

**Kodak Advertising.**—Kodak (A'asia) Pty. Ltd. to be requested to change its advertising from Kodak or your Kodak Store to Kodak or your chemist, and to investigate the possibility of its developing and printing service being speeded up.

**Johnson & Johnson Baby Powder Parcel Buy.**—Mr. H. Fitch asked that Mr. E. Scott be written to, to find out if he has taken this matter any further with Johnson & Johnson Pty. Ltd.

**Penicillin Eye Drops.**—It was resolved that Federal Office be requested to arrange a price structure for Penicillin Eye Drops P.M.S. other than the pre-costed one.

The meeting closed at 10.55 p.m.

### SEPTEMBER MEETING OF THE S.B.C.

The State Branch Committee of the Western Australian Branch of the Guild met at 190 Adelaide Terrace, Perth, on September 14, at 8 p.m.

**Present.**—Messrs. G. D. T. Allan (Chair), W. G. Lewis, R. I. Cohen, R. D. Edinger, J. V. Hands, G. Skeahan, G. Dallimore, R. J. Healy, W. L. Harrison and members as per attendance sheet.

### Election of Officers.

**President:** Mr. G. D. T. Allan was re-elected.

**Vice-Presidents:** Mr. W. G. Lewis and Mr. G. Skeahan were re-elected.

**Federal Delegates:** Mr. G. H. Dallimore and Mr. G. D. T. Allan were re-elected.

**Honorary Treasurer:** Mr. R. J. Healy was re-elected.

**Pricing Officer:** Mr. W. G. Lewis was re-appointed.

**Trade and Commerce Committee:** Resolved that the present Trade and Commerce Committee be re-elected, with the addition of Mr. H. D. Fitch.

**Pharmaceutical Benefits Committee:** Messrs. Dallimore, Harrison and Skeahan were re-elected.

**Trustees:** Messrs. Dallimore, Fitch and Dalby were re-elected.

**Honorary Members:** Messrs. Avenell, Lorman, Neal and T. D. H. Allan.

**New Members Welcomed.**—The President then welcomed the two new members, Mr. J. V. Hands and Mr. S. J. Wilson.

**Shop and Factories Act.**—The President reported that he had interviewed the Chief Inspector, and it was promised that he would unofficially call on the various offending members and issue warnings; but this would not be carried on any further.

**Penicillin Eye Drops.**—A letter had been written to the Federal Secretary, and the enquiry had been forwarded to Canberra.

**Nyal Products** (Mr. N. Leggatt) to be replied to by Mr. Allan.

Resolved that the letter from the Federal Secretary re Eye Drop Dispensing Fee be received, and further investigated later. It was suggested that a recommendation be made that this be agreed to in principle.

**New Members Elected.**—Mrs. Lorna Graham Nicholls, Osborne Park, and Mr. John Norton Miller, Bridgetown.

**Guild Magazine.**—Mr. G. Dallimore reported having attended the Adelaide annual meeting. A survey was taken re Guild magazine; all agreed to sign up. There were also good results from Sydney. Four large manufacturing firms in Western Australia had been contacted, and met with success. The result of the survey was that out of a total of eighty-five altogether, the possibility was very promising.

On the suggestion of the President it was decided that time be reserved at the next State Branch Committee meeting for further discussion of this matter.

**Guild Building.**—It was decided that Messrs. Healy, Lewis, Allan, Sinclair and Dalby arrange a meeting with a solicitor on September 15.

**Pricing of Repatriation Prescriptions.**—Instructions re rates were now coming through. The Department would soon be enforcing the refusal of accounts unless dated by the patient. Repatriation instructions were coming direct from Canberra re repeat scripts. The Chairman then reported that this matter would be taken up strongly by the Federal Council.

**David Gray.**—Mr. Lewis reported that the Guild was not interested in 25 per cent., but would co-operate at 33½ per cent., as a fixed price.

Authority was given to continue discussions with David Gray re this matter.

**Test Prescriptions.**—A complaint was lodged re the Government reprimanding over P.M.S. prescriptions. It was assured that this matter was being investigated thoroughly.

**Elastoplast.**—It was reported that Elastoplast was being sold by a wholesale house to non-pharmaceutical channels. This matter was to be taken up by the President at a future date.

The meeting closed at 11.30 p.m.

### WESTERN AUSTRALIAN BRANCH: ANNUAL MEETING.

The 27th Annual General Meeting of the W.A. Branch of the Guild was held at Rumbles Ltd., 12 Aberdeen street, Perth, on Thursday, August 26, 1954, at 8 p.m.

# Tek

WITH SPARKLING NEW

# Teklon

AND SPARKLING NEW ADVERTISING STORY



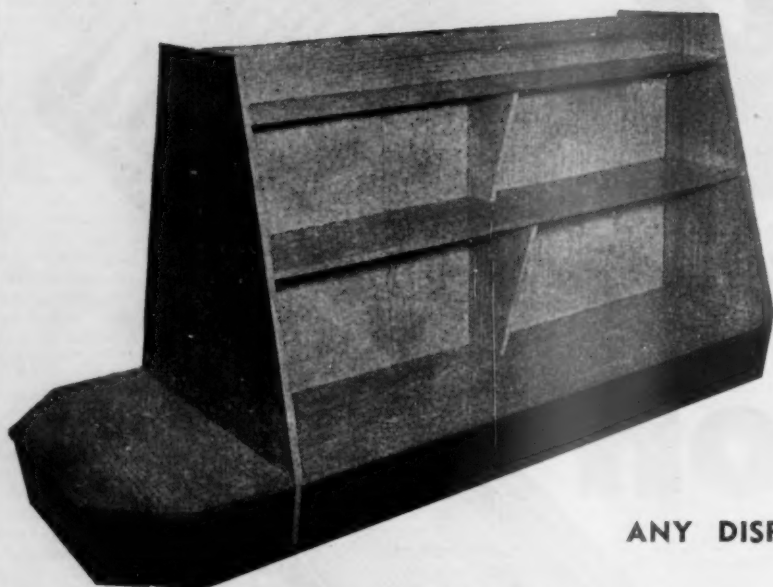
Another FIRST to Tek! Always the leader in the toothbrush field Tek, with Teklon super-nylon, is so far ahead! Teklon super-nylon is another exclusive Tek development . . . just as the famous Tek short head . . . and it gives your customers more-than-ever the finest toothbrush value for their money.

Heavy press and radio advertising . . . new display material are going to turn the introduction of Teklon to the toothbrush field into a real bonanza! Get your share . . . ride on the bandwagon by giving this new Tek toothbrush full display . . . on your counters . . . in the windows and be ready when the customers "Head first for Tek."

**EVERYONE WILL WANT TEK with TEKLON . . .  
MORE THAN EVER THE BEST . . . still costs less!  
STOCK UP AND DISPLAY . . . NOW!**



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**£58/0/0**

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Shelves 18 in., 15 in., 9 in. wide.

End Unit 3 ft. wide, 18 in. deep, 8 in. high.

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149 CASTLEREAGH STREET  
SYDNEY

## WESTERN AUSTRALIA (Continued)

**Present.**—Messrs. G. D. T. Allan (Chairman), R. I. Cohen, R. W. C. Dalby, A. A. Baxter, G. J. Skeahan, R. J. Healy, R. D. Edinger, W. G. Lewis, J. V. Hands, and members as per attendance sheet.

The notice convening the meeting was read, and the minutes of the 26th Annual General Meeting held on August 31, 1953, were read and confirmed.

**Guild Building Committee.**—It was reported that a solicitor had been consulted. He advised a limited company could be formed for a building company.

The President informed members that several estate agents were keeping an eye open for a suitable property. It was asked if any suggestions were forthcoming from members re this question.

Mr. W. T. Harrison suggested the buying of a site and the building of a new structure. This was under consideration by the Building Committee.

It was suggested by Mr. H. Howling that the Committee carry on their investigations as they were doing. He recommended certain areas for investigation.

Mr. J. V. Hands suggested a meeting of chemists be called to make a decision.

It was suggested that further discussion on this matter be left to the General Committee.

**Annual Report.**—The President presented his Annual Report for the year ended June 30, 1954, and it was resolved that the report be received.

Mr. H. Fitch moved that the appreciation of members in the presentation of an excellent report be officially recorded. Carried.

**Treasurer's Report and Balance Sheet.**—The Annual Balance Sheet and Financial Statements were presented to members by the Treasurer, Mr. R. J. Healy, and received.

It was then explained to members why the State Branch Committee had granted assistance to the Kalgoorlie Zone by donating £50.

On the motion of the Treasurer, bad debts amounting to £43/8/6 were written off.

**Election of State Branch Committee Members.**—Mr. Cohen reported on the election. The following members were elected:—Messrs. G. D. T. Allan, A. A. Baxter, R. D. Edinger, R. J. Healy, W. G. Lewis and S. T. Wilson.

Miss Richards was thanked by Mr. Allan for her nomination.

**Accountant.**—The President reported on the election of an accountant, Mr. R. G. Tasker.

**Auditor.**—Mr. R. G. Tasker being unable to accept the position of Auditor, Mr. A. A. Gregory was proposed and accepted for this position.

**Trade and Commerce.**—The President made an appeal to members to act upon their Trade and Commerce notes forwarded each fortnight.

**Taxation Cards.**—Mr. H. Fitch queried the use of Tax Cards as an advertising medium. Mr. Fitch moved and recommended "That any future issue of Tax Cards revert to the former status of no ads printed thereon." Seconded. Motion lost.

**Wholesale Distribution Query.**—Mr. W. T. Harrison queried the distribution of Nivea Creme, Eumenthol Jubes, etc., by certain warehouses in this State. A motion presented by Mr. Harrison on this subject, after being seconded, was put to the meeting and lost.

**Presidential Allowance.**—Mr. J. V. Hands moved that the Presidential allowance be increased by 100 per cent. Seconded. Carried.

**Vote of Thanks.**—A vote of thanks was officially recorded to Rumbles Ltd. for the use of its premises.

The meeting was declared closed at 10.20 p.m., after which refreshments were served.

## TASMANIA

### PERSONAL and GENERAL

State  
News

Members desiring publication of personal items of interest are invited to write or telephone details to the Journal Correspondent in Tasmania, Miss M. L. Williams, 276 Argyle St., North Hobart (phone B 1010).

Mrs. Pike and her husband have just returned to Hobart after a fortnight's holiday in Melbourne.

Mrs. June Dawson, better known to us all as "Stockie," is enjoying a well-earned holiday in New South Wales.

There is great excitement in the Sidwell and Townley Pharmacies as the staff finalise arrangements for their new Tennis Club. Hope it is a great success!

Mr. Tony Copeland, of Ulverstone, and Mr. Malcolm Pritchard, of Perth, Western Australia, are in Hobart doing some relieving. We hope they both enjoy their stay here.

**Engagements.**—Congratulations and best wishes to Mr. Lindsay McLeod on his engagement to Miss Beth Tribolet.

Another to contemplate marriage is Mr. Ian McIntosh, who has announced his engagement to Miss Shirley Oxley. Congratulations!

**Wedding.**—Best wishes to Mr. Don Ralph on his marriage to Miss Gaynor Shaw, of Launceston.

### SOLDERING FLUX CAUSES DEATH.

At the inquest held at Hobart on September 13, the Coroner, Mr. G. F. Sorell, was told that a five-year-old girl had given her infant brother soldering flux in mistake for creamed honey.

There was evidence that the child's father took home some soldering flux, put it in a jar on a shelf and warned his wife that it was poison.

While the wife was engaged in household duties on August 17, the baby began to cry and her five-year-old daughter asked if she could attend to it. On previous occasions the baby had been given a little honey in a spoon and she mistook the flux for honey, which it resembled. A finding of accidental death was recorded.

### PHARMACY BOARD

Monthly  
Meeting

The Pharmacy Board of Tasmania met at 85 Elizabeth street, Hobart, on September 20, at 8 p.m.

**Present.**—Mr. H. H. Pearce (Chairman), Miss M. L. Williams, Messrs. A. G. Gould, J. M. Beaumont, E. H. Shield and the Registrar.

**Pharmaceutical Register.**—John Edward Stanton (ex New Zealand) was registered.

**Indentures** of Ian Cyril James Cameron with Geoffrey Alfred Calver were cancelled by mutual consent.

**Apprentices.**—Students' Reports for the quarter ended June, 1954, were received from the Launceston Technical College.

The Registrar was instructed to request similar reports from the Hobart Technical College.

**Foreign Application.**—A letter was received from Mr. Nicholas Fenyo asking if his Degree of Master of Pharmacy at the Prague University would be acceptable for admission as a Pharmacist in Tasmania.—The meeting decided that, subject to satisfactory evidence being produced, Mr. Fenyo would be treated in the same

## TASMANIA (Continued)

manner as previous cases, but that he should be advised of the difficulty in securing a position in Tasmania.

**Examinations.**—The meeting agreed that the next examinations should be held during the week, November 15 to 20, subject to agreement by the Technical Education Department.

**Finance.**—The financial statement showed a balance of £720/3/2 and accounts totalling £91/3/8 were passed for payment.

**Poisons Act.**—A reply was received from the Parliamentary Draftsman advising that the Poisons Act would be reprinted with all amendments incorporated.

A letter was received from the Director of Public Health regarding the sale of a dog food known as "Dog-Boom," which is alleged to contain one or more Antibiotics. After discussing the use of Antibiotics in Veterinary products, the meeting decided that advice should be sought from other Australian Pharmacy Boards as to how they were legislating for such items.

The meeting closed at 10 p.m.

### THE GUILD

### Annual Meeting

The annual general meeting of the Tasmanian Branch of the Guild was held at Campbell Town on Sunday, August 22, 1954, at 11 a.m.

**Present.**—Mr. G. M. Fleming (President), Messrs. F. H. Cartledge, G. S. Copeland, G. A. Calver, W. R. Benniworth, C. P. Roots, A. K. Smith, W. G. Webb, T. B. Elliott, G. R. Bester, R. C. Bradley, L. W. Palfreyman, D. E. Fuller, T. P. Tighe, J. B. Warland Browne, A. Fennell, J. H. Gould, C. A. Robertson, A. G. Gould, D. R. Crisp, J. R. Prowse, K. H. Jenkins, W. J. Trevasakis, and the Secretary.

**Welcome to Merchandising Representatives.**—Mr. Fleming extended a welcome to Mr. Ross and Mr. Watson, who had flown from Melbourne to address the meeting.

**Minutes.**—Minutes of the previous annual meeting, held on August 27, 1953, were read and confirmed.

**President's Report.**—The report having been circulated, was taken as read.

Mr. Fleming, in moving its adoption, spoke on the items therein, and felt that the introduction of the combined "Gilseal News" was the outstanding success of the year. He complimented Mr. Ross and Mr. Watson on the achievements of the Merchandising Department, which had had their most successful year over the past 12 months.

Federal Executive members had had a further strenuous year in handling Government Contracts, and had satisfactorily covered most differences, but there still remained many points for future adjustment.

Mr. Fleming felt that it was not possible to really estimate the true value of Mr. Attiwill's services through the Public Relations Secretariat.

He expressed appreciation for the efficient and energetic way in which Mr. Copeland had handled the approach to the A.P.P.M. Council, which, after a visit from Mr. Attiwill, followed by Mr. Eric Scott, Mr. Attiwill, and Mr. Evans, is now being drafted in an agreement for signing by both parties.

In conclusion, Mr. Fleming thanked members of the State Branch Committee and the Secretary and his staff for their loyal support throughout the year.

Mr. J. B. Warland Browne, in seconding the adoption of the report, felt that the Branch had had a most suc-

cessful year, and that the meetings held at Campbell Town had proved of considerable benefit to all members.

Mr. Crisp said that the reaching of agreement with A.P.P. Mills was very satisfactory. He considered that the amendments to the P.B.A. Price List were very unsatisfactory to handle when a batch of several amendment sheets arrived, and suggested that the Government be asked to issue amendments monthly. These would be placed in the front of the file, and would overcome the cramping of amendments in the existing list.

The articles in the "Gilseal News" provided by Tasmania were a credit to Mr. J. H. Gould, but it was essential that members should prepare items for publication in the section.

Mr. J. H. Gould asked that members forward any items of interest or grievances for publication in the "news."

**Financial.**—The Financial Statements having been circulated were taken as read.

Mr. Jenkins, in moving the adoption of the accounts, expressed his pleasure at the surplus showing for the year. It was the first surplus for some years. He pointed out that, although there was a surplus of £302/18/3 showing in the revenue account, only £18 of this was attributable to the general running of the Guild, the balance being brought about by a Federal subsidy of Price Lists, and the surplus receipts over expenditure necessary to conduct the Pricing Service. He considered that the surplus in handling the Pricing Service justified the reduction of the annual charge for the Service.

Mr. A. G. Gould, in seconding the motion, expressed satisfaction with the surplus, and concurred with Mr. Jenkins, that a reduction in the charge for the Pricing Service was justified by the surplus, and would be appreciated by all.

The Annual Report and Financial Statements were adopted unanimously.

**State Branch Committee.**—The Returning Officer (Mr. C. A. Robertson) reported the results of the ballot for the election of three Northern members of the State Branch Committee, voting being: J. B. Warland Browne, 48; G. A. Calver, 41; F. H. Cartledge, 43; W. D. Rumney, 30.

The President then declared the following members elected for the ensuing two years:—Messrs. J. B. Warland Browne, G. A. Calver, F. H. Cartledge, C. B. Dillon, A. G. Gould, K. H. Jenkins, L. W. Palfreyman.

**Dispensing for Hospital Patients.**—Mr. Bradley drew attention to the position of dispensing P.B.A. Scripts for Public Hospital Patients, which was now being carried out at the Hospitals.

The President advised that this matter was receiving attention.

**Merchandising.**—Mr. Robertson stated that he was being approached by wholesalers with a view to special months for their products being arranged. He thought this was a very gratifying indication of the manner in which monthly merchandising drives were being received.

Members agreed that the month of October be set aside for "Dettol."

Mr. Copeland stated that his figures showed a big increase in the sale of items being specialised.

Mr. Browne considered that the monthly Merchandising Notes were very necessary, and had proved an excellent reminder for members.

Mr. Cartledge felt that if these drives were controlled through Federal Merchandising it would be a great advance.

Mr. Bradley considered that members should link with Press advertising.

Mr. Calver congratulated Mr. Robertson on the excellent job being done in Tasmania. Members were getting much greater sales, and the work put into this effort was well worth while.



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**.... bright  
awakening**

PHANODORM is  
a medium strength hypno-  
tic which quickly carries the  
patient over the threshold of sleep  
and then, due to its rapid disintegration,  
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Eminently suitable for common types of insomnia  
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One tablet given with a  
hot drink.

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Distributors: Fasset & Johnson Ltd., 36-40 Chalmers Street, Sydney.  
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FOR INCREASED PROFITS**

- RECOMMEND **Solyptol** TO YOUR CUSTOMERS
- STOCK **Solyptol** ANTISEPTIC, SOAP, BABY POWDER
- DISPLAY **Solyptol** PROMINENTLY
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IF IT'S FAULDING'S - IT'S PURE!



THE WORLD'S BEST MEDICATED TOILET SOAP

**F. H. FAULDING & CO. LIMITED.**  
AUSTRALIA'S LEADING MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS SINCE 1845.

## TASMANIA (Continued)

Mr. Ross congratulated Tasmania on the effort, which showed the potential of such organisation, as had been proved with the items organised by Federal Office.

**Magazine.**—Mr. Cartledge wondered whether it would be possible for the Guild to produce a magazine that would be a credit to Pharmacy.

Mr. Crisp read details from a proposed agreement with a publisher to produce such a magazine.

The meeting adjourned for lunch at 12.15.

**Federal Merchandising.**—Mr. Ross, in giving some details of the past year's activities of the Federal Merchandising Department, stressed the point that a balance between professional and commercial sides of Pharmacy must be maintained. If they were to make agreements with manufacturers, they must be able to meet their obligations by producing the turnover in their lines.

The past year had been the best to date, and he referred to the outstanding results from the Infra Red Lamps campaign.

Whilst the masters were backing Chemists Only Lines, there was still much to be desired from their staffs, who on a recent survey showed a serious lack of training in the selling of Chemists Only Lines.

Details of the sales of "Ipana" showed that with a little more effort on the part of Pharmacy this line could be an even more successful top dentifrice seller.

The Christmas Trade organisation proved most effective last year, and should be very profitable to Pharmacists over the next Christmas period, but all must be far more aggressive in their approach to merchandising.

Mr. Watson, in giving figures on the merchandising competition, stated that, although Tasmania led in the sales of Infra Red Lamps, they were falling back in the overall position, due to the low figures on Glucojel, Nada, Ipana, Ingrams and Gilseal Dyes.

He stressed that sales of Glucojels and Dyes depended on display to maintain their sales, and they must be kept before the public constantly.

Mr. Crisp, in referring to Ipana and Nada, considered that far better results would be achieved if a representative from the manufacturers called on Chemists to detail them on these lines, as other companies did.

Mr. Bester asked if any consideration was given to staff training.

Mr. Ross replied that some companies had tried this with poor results, mainly because of the use of American films and commentary. Consideration had been given to this by the Federal Merchandising Department, but it was thought that repetitive propaganda similar to the infra lamps would prove more efficacious.

Mr. Bester further suggested the use of a tape recorder with colour projections.

Mr. Cartledge suggested an article each month in the "Gilseal News" on marketing for staffs.

Mr. Calver, in moving a vote of thanks to Mr. Ross and Mr. Watson, stated that the Guild had the organisation, the goods, and the rest is up to members and their staffs. He expressed appreciation for the strenuous work by the Federal Merchandising Department and to the visitors for the trouble they had gone to in attending this meeting.

Mr. Copeland, in seconding the motion, stated that attention had been drawn to their shortcomings, and he trusted all would go away with the desire to rectify them. Pharmacy was now a big business, and they must get behind Chemists' Lines for their own protection. He concurred with Mr. Calver's remarks, and thanked Mr. Ross and Mr. Watson for the way in which they had personally conveyed the merchandising details to all present.

The meeting closed at 3.50 p.m.

## NEW ZEALAND

### PERSONAL and GENERAL

#### THE ANNUAL REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF HEALTH FOR NEW ZEALAND.

The Annual Report of the Director-General of Health for New Zealand, presented to the House of Representatives in pursuance of Section 100 of the Hospitals Act 1926 and Section 78 of the Mental Defectives Act 1911 is a comprehensive document containing a number of references of interest to pharmaceutical chemists.

The report recently presented covers the work of the Department of Health for the year 1953-54. It is interesting to note that the total net expenditure for the year 1953-1954, amounting to £25,674,342, was an increase of £1,018,496 over that of the preceding year, while expenditure on Social Security Services, including administrative expenses, increased by only £144,739 to £10,759,040.

The increase of over £1 million in expenditure for the year was due in the main to rises in wages and prices.

Over the past five years expenditure from state funds on health services has amounted to about 34% of the national income. The report states "the expenditure on preventive health services, apart from its humanitarian aspect, is a sound economic proposition in that this expenditure is all directed towards the prevention of disease and sickness in the community by improvement of environmental hygiene and other means, which in turn promotes a healthier populace less prone to absenteeism and reduces the cost of medication and hospitalisation.

The annual expenditure of £24,000,000 on curative services cannot be regarded with the same degree of satisfaction. In a country of the size of New Zealand, endowed with a salubrious climate and with a population of only a little over two million enjoying a high standard of living, the expenditure of £24,000,000 annually on curative medicine seems unduly extravagant. The fact that the Department is now paying for ten million prescriptions annually leads to the conclusion that a large proportion of the people is too medicine-minded. It is a major problem to persuade such people to a more sensible and balanced outlook towards medicine, but until this can be accomplished there is little hope of any material reduction in the abnormally heavy expenditure on curative services."

**Foods and Drugs.**—A table in the report lists the samples of foods and drugs taken over analysis during the period of review.

Fifty-two samples of drugs and proprietary medicines were taken, of which 15 were found to not comply with regulations and standards. Two warnings were issued but there were no prosecutions recommended. Two samples of disinfectants were examined and 13 samples of soaps and toilet powders. All were found to comply.

Dealing with Dangerous Drugs, the report states that the Sixth World Health Assembly adopted a resolution aimed at discouraging the use of diacetylmorphine (heroin) by those few countries still using it and requesting the Secretary-General of the United Nations to communicate with the Governments concerned and urge its abolition in medical practice. The New Zealand Branch of the British Medical Association, it is stated, has agreed to these proposals and no further licences will therefore be issued for the importation of this drug.



# P. D. L.

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The P.D.L. financial year commences on October 1, and the present is therefore a convenient time to join.

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SOUTH AUSTRALIA: Churchill Building (First  
Floor), 61-63 Gawler Place, Adelaide.  
(Branch Secretary, O. H. Walter.)

WESTERN AUSTRALIA: C/o Technical College, St.  
George's Terrace, Perth.  
(Branch Secretary, F. W. Avenell.)

## NEW ZEALAND (Continued)

It is further stated that it is hoped that the discontinuance of the legal manufacture of heroin would greatly assist in the eradication of illegal trafficking and help overcome the addiction problem, which is a serious one in some countries, although fortunately not in New Zealand.

**Expenditure on Pharmaceutical Benefits Drops.**—The report reveals officially that for the first time since the inception of Pharmaceutical Benefits in New Zealand, expenditure was less than for the preceding year. The decrease for 1953-54 from the expenditure of 1952-53 was £96,213. This, it is claimed, has been obtained without curtailment of necessary drugs. Indeed, it is stated, during the year the Drug Tariff was liberalised by including some new and expensive drugs under special conditions.

The number of prescriptions dispensed during the year was greater than in the previous year, so that the saving was due to a reduction in the average cost of each prescription.

The number of prescriptions dispensed was 9,763,000, an approximate average of five prescriptions per head of the population.

The average cost per prescription for the current year was 5/11½, whilst for the previous year it was 6/7.

An interesting point brought out is that at certain peak periods the fall in average costs becomes more apparent. Thus, in July, 1952, the average cost per prescription was 7/4½, while in July, 1953, it was 6/-.

The Director-General states that these gratifying reductions have been due to various factors, including a reduction in the prices of many drugs. The greater part of the reduction, however, was due to administrative action taken by the Department in co-operation with the pharmaceutical and medical professions.

It is interesting to read the comment that wastage due to unused drugs has been ameliorated by a change in policy introduced on the recommendation of the Chemists' Pharmaceutical Advisory Committee. Prior to this change, most prescriptions were written for a period of one month, leading to considerable wastage in the form of unconsumed medicine. Now the Drug Tariff, though still providing medicine on one prescription for the same period, allows an initial supply for 15 days only, with a repeat for a further 15 days if necessary. The result is that many repeat prescriptions are not required, resulting in a considerable saving.

The New Zealand Formulary was issued in April. It contains prescribing notes of value to all practitioners and was accompanied by cyclostyled cost sheets of all the preparations included. The report says that it is anticipated that the Formulary and cost information supplied will be of great assistance to the profession and that the general use of the Formulary would lessen the task of pricing officers.

This section of the report concludes with the words:

"An increased consumption of drugs is common to all countries, whether they have social security or not, and actually this is not surprising in view of the scientific developments in drug therapy during the last 50 years.

With a social security system, however, the elimination of waste, the extravagant use of expensive drugs, and the supply of comforters such as analgesics and hypnotics, etc., become real problems and demand appropriate action. In noting rising costs and consumption of drugs it is well not to lose sight of the other side of the health ledger, where there is an overwhelming credit balance of human welfare and happiness resulting from the prevention of many diseases, from reductions in mortality, from reductions in the amount and duration of illness, and from the control of certain disease processes."

Expenditure on Pharmaceutical Benefits for the years 1944-45 to 1953-54 is shown in the following table:

	1944-45	1945-46	1946-47	1947-48	1948-49
	£	£	£	£	£
Drugs Supplied by—					
Chemists .....	933,490	1,082,342	1,389,638	1,507,521	1,727,556
Medical Practitioners .....	6,231	6,030	5,897	5,973	8,262
Institutions .....	40,516	44,994	44,169	44,856	57,341
	980,237	1,133,366	1,439,696	1,558,350	1,793,159

Subdivision IV—Pharmaceutical Benefits (commenced May 5, 1941).

	1949-50	1950-51	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54
	£	£	£	£	£
Drugs Supplied by—					
Chemists .....	1,991,350	2,036,990	2,371,769	2,952,773	2,847,919
Medical Practitioners .....	11,266	6,903	8,287	9,143	10,267
Institutions .....	41,227	53,207	48,160	53,917	61,434
	2,043,843	2,097,000	2,428,216	3,015,833	2,919,620

**DDT Poisoning.**—The section on industrial diseases contains reference to a poisoning by DDT. It is stated reports are often received by the Division suggesting that someone has been poisoned with DDT, but usually on investigation the incidents do not seem to amount to very much. One that appeared to have more substance than usual occurred in April, 1953. A boy aged 14 helped his brother topdress a pasture with a mixture of DDT and superphosphate, 80 lb./ton. The younger boy was keeping the mixture in the sower clear by periodically agitating it with his hands. He worked all day at this and wore no protective equipment. The day was fine, warm and dry, with a moderate north-west wind. Two hours after finishing work he felt pins and needles in his hands, and this extended to his right side and leg. Later on he noticed weakness of his left leg and left arm, which gradually increased, and shortly after he lapsed into a coma. He was admitted into a public hospital, where he remained unconscious for 15 hours, after which he made an uneventful recovery.

A tentative diagnosis of DDT poisoning was made because it was difficult to explain his symptoms on other grounds, and the nature of his work during the day entailed a very intensive contact with DDT both through his skin and from ingestion and breathing of the dust.

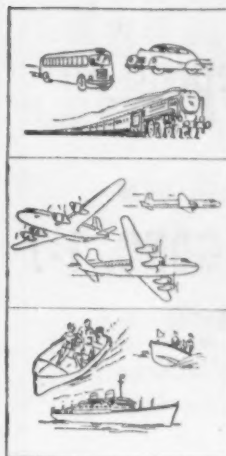
**Radio-active Substances Section.**—The following extracts were culled from the report of this section, which is responsible for the safe use of radio-active substances in clinical, industrial and research work in New Zealand.

During the year ending March 31, 1954, a total of 1016 radon containers with a total content of 1785 millieuries was despatched from the laboratory, fulfilling 77 orders. There were 50 orders from hospitals, 15 from private practitioners, and 12 from research workers. The radon was issued in the form 92 needles, 856 seeds, 65 phials of radon ointment and 3 special applicators.

During the year an improved type of radon extraction plant, designed by the Radon Officer, was put into operation. This plant is much easier to operate than the conventional extraction plants. The contamination of the glassware and of the mercury is reduced to a minimum and the amount of mercury needed is greatly reduced. Improved handling and storage facilities were also installed at the radon extraction plant.

A survey of the storage and handling of all the radium in the Dominion was commenced, and six hospital departments and seven private owners were visited. Improved storage facilities were found necessary in four places, while better radium handling facilities were recommended in seven places. Twenty radium plaques were examined and tested for leakage of radio-active material. Of these, 11 were found to allow a leakage which made them dangerous to use, and the laboratory advised their immediate removal from service. One of these plaques was repaired by the laboratory, and arrangements are being made to have the remainder sent to England for disposal.

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- Sodium Acid Citrate
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## NEW ZEALAND (Continued)

Assistance was given to the Isotope Clinic of the Christchurch Public Hospital in the dispensing and use of a number of shipments of radio-active isotopes, including iodine, phosphorus, and gold, for therapeutic and diagnostic purposes. Apparatus imported for the new isotope clinic was tested on arrival and prepared for routine clinical use. A special visit was made to Napier to assist in a therapeutic application of phosphorus. Assistance was also given to Lincoln Agricultural College in the use of radio-iodine for a study of the goitrogenic material in sheep food.

In the field of industrial radiography with isotopes, assistance and advice were given in a number of protection problems, and safe working procedures were prescribed for several industrial sites. Two radiation survey instruments used by the Ministry of Works were checked for accuracy before being put into routine use in the field.

A visit was made to the laboratory of the Grasslands Division of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research at Palmerston North to investigate the facilities to be provided for the use of radio-active isotopes in plant growth research, and measurements were made at Canterbury University College to determine the radio-activity and the contamination of an irradiated graphite sample which had been imported from England.

## NEW SOUTH WALES

### PERSONAL and GENERAL

State  
News

Members desiring publication of personal items of interest are invited to write or telephone details to the Journal Correspondent in N.S.W. Phone BU 3092.

*Unlimited power is apt to corrupt the minds of those who possess it.*

—William Pitt.

Mr. O. C. V. Leggo recently returned from a holiday in Brisbane.

Mr. John B. Prentice has purchased Mr. T. E. Pidcock's Pharmacy at 265 Arden street, Coogee.

Mr. S. E. Jolliffe has purchased the pharmacy at Brighton-Le-Sands previously owned by Mr. Thomas.

Mr. Bruce Porter has opened a pharmacy at 8 Scott street, Liverpool.

Mr. K. P. Fitzgerald has purchased Cahill's Pharmacy, 62 Single street, Werris Creek.

Mr. P. Ditchfield has a pharmacy in Otho street, Inverell.

Mr. K. R. Heferen is in business at 10 Ormonde parade, Hurstville.

Mr. L. P. Sullivan has a pharmacy at 46 Dargan street, Bass Hills.

Mr. Leslie Vagna and Mr. A. A. Warman are the owners of Parker's Pharmacy, 13 Darlinghurst road, Potts Point.

Welcome country visitors at the annual general meeting of the Guild, held in the Stawell Hall, Macquarie street, Sydney, on August 31, were Mr. Tony De Fina, Mr. Sam Morris, Mr. E. V. Campbell, from Newcastle, also Mr. Maurice Gissing, of Wagga Wagga.

Mr. W. R. (Bert) Cutler suffered a nasty accident on September 7, at Hurstville. Mr. Cutler was stepping from the kerbstone on to the road, when he was struck by a motor vehicle and rendered unconscious. He was admitted to St. George Hospital, Kogarah, with three fractured ribs, a broken nose, a severe scalp wound,



necessitating 14 stitches, and abrasions to the face and head. (Later: Mr. Cutler has now left hospital, but must remain for three or four weeks quietly at home. Due to the severance of an artery in the scalp, he lost a considerable amount of blood.)

**Appointment of Senior Analyst.**—It is announced that Mr. P. J. Ashelford, B.Sc., has been appointed senior analyst to the A.J.C. Mr. Ashelford, well known in pharmaceutical circles in N.S.W., is at present in the United States of America.

**Suicide with Quinine Tablets.**—The City Coroner on August 25 found that Tonia Maria Tania, a young girl art student, had suicided on July 6 by taking 50 Quinine Tablets. The reason for the suicide was a complete mystery.

**Drugs Stolen from Mailbag.**—A mailbag was opened and three boxes of drugs stolen from the Kosciuszko mail train on August 22. The theft was discovered by a guard shortly before the train reached Moss Vale. The mailbag had contained four boxes consigned from a drug company in Sydney to a doctor at Delegate, but one box was found intact. The cardboard boxes were labelled poison.

**"Man About Town."**—D.H.A. (N.S.W.) Pty. Ltd. has a notice on its Bligh street building: "Please do not loiter on these steps." Result is that fellows sunning themselves at morning tea time squat occasionally on the steps of the N.S.W. Club.—"Daily Mirror," August 20.

#### N.S.W. CHEMISTS' GOLF CLUB.

The next fixture of the N.S.W. Chemists' Golf Club will be held at the N.S.W. Golf Course, La Perouse, on Tuesday, October 19.

"S.M.H." "Column 8," 26/8/54.

A reader has received a chemist's account intended for the Department of Income Tax.

It's for 2 x 500 A.P.C. tablets and four medicine glasses.

Don't tell me THEY get headaches, too!

#### THE NEWCASTLE & HUNTER VALLEY PHARMACISTS' ASSOCIATION

The annual meeting of the Newcastle & Hunter Valley Pharmacists' Association, presentation of balance-sheet and election of officers will take place on October 21, at Winn's Shortland Room, Newcastle, at 8 p.m. Supper will be served. Attendance restricted to qualified pharmacists, and those serving or having completed a pharmaceutical apprenticeship.

#### ANNUAL CHRISTMAS PARTY.

All pharmacists and friends are invited to attend the annual Christmas party of the Women Pharmaceutical Chemists' Association (New South Wales), to be held in the Starlight Room of the Hotel Australia on December 8, 1954.

For reservations please phone Mrs. B. Campbell. Tel. FW1791.

Subscription, 25/- per head, payable in advance.

#### POST-GRADUATE COURSE—PHARMACOLOGY FOR PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS.

This lecture series has proved resoundingly successful. Applications for enrolment poured into the Society's office immediately after the lectures were announced. Enrolments totalled over 260.

The Pharmaceutical Society of New South Wales is to be congratulated upon its initiative in arranging such an outstanding course for the absurdly moderate fee of £1/1/-.

#### DEATH FROM CHLORAL HYDRATE.

The City Coroner, Mr. F. L. McNamara, said on September 22, that the normal prescribing dose of a common sleeping draft containing Chloral Hydrate could be very dangerous. The normal dose was 20-40 grains, and death had been known to occur from a dose of 20 grains.

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SYDNEY, AUSTRALIA

## NEW SOUTH WALES (Continued)

Mr. McNamara was speaking at the inquest into the death of Shirley Grace Aldridge, of Moore Park.

The husband, Arthur George Aldridge, said his wife had been in St. Vincent's Hospital suffering from an internal complaint for two weeks. After discharge she had taken a pink coloured sleeping drug.

Mr. McNamara said there had been quite a number of deaths lately from Chloral Hydrate.

### COUNTRY DOCTOR SUSPENDED.

Dr. K. A. Carr, of Urana, has been suspended from practice for three months by the Medical Disciplinary Tribunal. Dr. Carr appeared before the tribunal on a charge of having been convicted at Urana in February, 1954, on 13 charges under the P.B. Act.

For the Board of Health, it was stated that claims made by the doctor attracted the attention of the Federal Health Department. He was later charged at the Court of Petty Sessions, Urana, on four counts relating to false P.B. claims and nine in respect of falsification of invoices. A fine of £5 had been inflicted on each charge, with costs £81/4/-, and compensation to the Commonwealth, £195/2/10.

Judge Lloyd, the chairman of the tribunal, said the tribunal took a serious view of false entries made on invoices, and it was satisfied that the conduct of Dr. Carr amounted to more than negligence.

### PHARMACY BALL—TREMENDOUS SUCCESS.

Over 900 dancers attended the Pharmacy Ball, held on August 23, at the Trocadero, George street, Sydney. The ball was voted a tremendous success.

Press comment:

"The Pharmaceutical Society of N.S.W. held its annual Pharmacy Ball at the Trocadero last night.

The President, Mr. E. G. Hall, and Mrs. Hall received the guests. Among official guests were the Professor of Pharmacology at the University of Sydney, Professor R. H. Thorp, and Mrs. Thorp."—"Sydney Sun," 24/8/54.

"Huge glass bottles of coloured liquid, which are a chemist's 'trade mark,' decorated the tables for the annual ball of the Pharmaceutical Society of New South Wales at the Trocadero last night.

Nearly 1000 people attended the ball, among them the Professor of Pharmacology at Sydney University, Professor R. H. Thorp, and Mrs. Thorp; the President of the Pharmacy Board of N.S.W., Mr. J. L. Townley, and Mrs. Townley; and the Chief Pharmacist of N.S.W., Mr. J. Kelleher."—"S.M.H.," 24/8/54.

### THALLIUM AGAIN IN THE NEWS.

After a temporary lull, Thallium is again in the news in Sydney.

On August 26 a 20-year-old man, who was before the Lunacy Court, was stated to have taken Thallium to frighten his girl friend. He was found in his home at Newtown, hiding in a cupboard.

In the Central Court on August 23 it was stated that a man was afraid to go back to his wife, who had been charged with administering Thallium to him. In hospital a considerable quantity of Thallium had been found in his body. The woman was remanded until September 8 on £500 bail.

Shortly Cabinet is to consider the fate of Mrs. Grills, who was found guilty last year of having administered Thallium to her sister-in-law, with intent to murder. She had been charged originally with four murders and three attempted murders with Thallium.

### PHARMACY TRAINING. NEWCASTLE AS CENTRE.

Newcastle would be a suitable centre for the first two years of study at a university pharmaceutical training school under the new full-course plan, for New South Wales, Professor R. H. Thorp said on August 18.

Professor Thorp, Professor of Pharmacology at Sydney University, visited Newcastle to address Newcastle branch of the Pharmaceutical Society of New South Wales.

Professor Thorp, who spoke on his overseas tour, said Newcastle and Wollongong could be centres where, under a scheme of expanded facilities for pharmacy students, the first two years of university teaching could be given.

He said the Pharmacy Act was amended in 1952 to provide for a three-year full-time university course in pharmacy to replace the present system, which provided one year of apprenticeship at a chemist's, then two years of half-time at the University, and half-time at a chemist's in Sydney.

Professor Thorp, who investigated pharmacy in the shop and university in the United States, Canada, Britain, and Switzerland, said there were so many rapid developments in medicine that pharmacists found it difficult to keep abreast with progress. He said pharmacists and university authorities planned a course of lectures to enable those practising outside Sydney to become acquainted with modern trends and new discoveries. Three members of the University's teaching staff took it in turn to visit places like Newcastle and country centres throughout the State to give these lectures, which were greatly appreciated by the pharmacists, and were of great benefit to the public. Professor Thorp said no university in the English-speaking world taught so many pharmacy students in one year or one class as did Sydney University.

"I found in America that each teaching year was limited to 120 students, whereas in second year at Sydney University there are 254 students," he said. "Despite the increasing entry into the profession, no graduate has had difficulty in finding an opening, for there seems still to be a general demand for pharmacists."

At Toronto University, Canada, only 100 students were admitted to the pharmacy faculty each year. The course was four years. That seemed to be the general length of overseas courses.

Admission was very selective in some places. In America only one in five applicants was admitted to pharmacy.

Professor Thorp said the new idea for a three-year full-time course at a university would greatly improve the standards of pharmacy, because students throughout their career would be in touch with the course at the highest possible level of learning.

The new scheme, for which no date of introduction had been fixed because of lack of money, would cost more than £300,000 for the new and modern facilities needed.

It was proposed to limit, if possible, the entry to 200 students to each year.

Professor Thorp said that in America the restricted entry was applied by universities serving about one million people, but in New South Wales limitations on admission were difficult to introduce because the whole State was to be served. He said he was amazed at the high standard achieved by students in the short course of New South Wales. The main reference book was the British Pharmacopoeia. It was revised every five years—and revision in the age of new antibiotics meant a lot of new data. It was becoming impossible for the student to learn all those references and other things in the time available.

#### NICHOLAS ETHICALS FILM NIGHT AT NEWCASTLE

A very fine gathering of over fifty pharmacists and apprentices attended a successful evening at Winn's Shortland Hall in Newcastle on the night of September 15. This function, the last to be held before the annual meeting was a film night organised by the Ethical Division of Nicholas Pty. Ltd.

We were fortunate in having with us for the night Mr. J. L. Miers, Acting Sales Manager, Nicholas Pty. Ltd. (N.S.W. Branch), Mr. John Hetherington, PhC.,

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## NEW SOUTH WALES (Continued)

Sales Manager Nicholas Ethicals, N.S.W., Mr. Col. McGee, N.S.W. and Newcastle local Nicholas representa-



From left to right: Mr. J. Hetherington, Ph.C., Sales Manager Ethical Division N.S.W. of Nicholas Pty. Ltd.; Mr. J. L. Miers, Acting Sales Manager N.S.W. of Nicholas Pty. Ltd.; Mr. A. J. DeFina, President N.H.V.P.A.; Mr. Samuel B. Morris, Hon. Secretary N.H.V.P.A.

tive, and Mr. Ron Wells, newly appointed "Akta-Vite" promotion section of the Ethicals Division, Nicholas Pty Ltd., N.S.W.

Prior to the evening's entertainment, several executives of the N.H.V.P.A. were entertained at dinner by the visiting personalities. In opening the proceedings, Mr. A. J. DeFina, President N.H.V.P.A., welcomed all those present, and especially the Sydney visitors, and then introduced Mr. Miers, who spoke briefly on the somewhat short history and amazing growth of Nicholas Pty. Ltd., which now had factories in many countries and a world-wide organisation, all of which originated in Australia. This in itself was a remarkable achievement of Australian enterprise. The Sales Manager, Mr. John Hetherington, himself a pharmacist, introduced the films, which were:—



From left to right: Mr. C. Steward, Ph.C., member N.H.V.P.A.; Mr. Ron Wells, Aktavite Promotion Section of Nicholas Pty. Ltd. Ethical Division; Mr. C. McGee, representative for Newcastle and District of Ethical Division Nicholas Pty. Ltd.; Mr. Dave Draffin, Ph.C., member N.H.V.P.A.

"Care of the Premature Baby."

"Intussusception."

"Vitamin A from the Sea."

All three colour sound films were of very great interest and certainly held the very close attention of all present.



A group of younger members of N.H.V.P.A. taken at the buffet supper at the conclusion of film night given by Ethical Division of Nicholas Pty. Ltd. in Newcastle.

At the conclusion of the screening a vote of thanks was moved by Mr. D. B. Draffin, of Stockton, seconded by Mr. C. Steward, of Wallsend, and very warmly carried by all present. A most delightful supper, at which Nicholas Ethicals were the hosts, was then tastefully served.

#### PHARMACY BOARD OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

Passes at Final Examination, Held on August 16, 1954.

In alphabetical order: Eileen Thornton Ablett, William Daniel Adams, Joseph Henry Ainsworth, Margaret Alayne Elizabeth Alexander, James Taylor Allanson, Shirley Attwood, Maxwell William Barnett, Eric John Bear, Remo Bisaro, Robert Andrew Borthistle, Barry Tebbut Brown, Zita Anne Louise Olive Carnell, Evelyn Marion Charles, Bryce Clive Chin, Paul Joseph Clark, Margaret Mary Connor, Albert Edward Cooper, Grahame Hunter Crighton, Robert Leo Crowley, Colin George Davis, Hector Destro, Mark Anthony Doran, Alan Gilbert Edwards, Robert William Ennever, Gordon Karl Fetterplace, John Patrick Field, John Cameron Fox, Valerie Grace Frey, Neil Mason Garling, Colin James Green, Edward Thomas Harrington, James Edmund Joseph Harrison, Judith Lorraine Harrison, Cecil James Twining Hooke, Gregory Ross Humphris, Helen Jill Hutchison, Jill Infield, Bruce Edwin James, Douglas Bruce Jamieson, Hyman David Joseph, Frederick John Kelly, Geoffrey Arthur Kench, Raymond Bruce Kidd, Stuart Neville Lawrence, Barbara Leak, David Lewis, Gloria Rosalind Linney, Wendy Little, David Maurice Lowrey, Joan Frances Lurcock, Alan John McKinney, Kenneth Leighton Meyer, Ronald Norman Moclair, Con James Mottee, Isobel Nicholson, Margaret Therese Nilon, John Robert Nimmo, John Anthony Norton, Peter Edward O'Donnell, Joan Patricia O'Leary, Maurice William Orr, Kevin Douglas Peter Owen, Albert Cecil Ralph, John Edward Reeves, Robert Reid, Joan Fay Renwick, Stephen George Rose, Russell Mann Ross, Annette Rosemary Simmons, John William Sleeman, David Anthony Sloane, Ronald William Smith, Peter Thomas Star, Joan Stokes, Alan Wright Swift, Peter Malcolm Taylor Frederick Edward Teiffel, Richard Edward Thomas, William Francis Walsh, Harry Anthony White, John Christopher Whitty, Brian Keith Woodlands, Brian Edward Wunsch.



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## NEW SOUTH WALES (Continued)

### RECKITT & COLMAN (AUST.) LTD. ENTERTAIN GUILD COMMITTEE.

The President and members of the New South Wales State Branch Committee of the Guild were tendered a dinner by Reckitt & Colman (Aust.) Ltd. on September 15. The function was held in the Castlereagh Room, Hotel Australia, Sydney.

There were present:—

**Members of the State Branch Committee.**—Messrs. L. W. Smith (State President), O. C. V. Leggo (Vice-President), W. F. Pinerua (Treasurer), K. W. Jordan, R. K. Strang, P. Lipman, A. C. Fraser, C. D. Bradford, R. S. Leece, R. W. Feller, W. G. Sapsford, K. E. Thomas and J. N. Young.

**Reckitt & Colman (Aust.) Ltd.**—Messrs. J. Edwards (Managing Director), W. J. Harman (Sales Manager), J. Dempsey (N.S.W. Sales Manager), and K. W. Howitt (Advertising Manager).

During the evening opportunity was taken to discuss many business aspects with the directorate of Reckitt & Colman (Aust.) Ltd.

Addressing the members of the S.B.C., Mr. Edwards said:—

"We have had a very useful discussion, and I hope that you have enjoyed the dinner.

"This little gathering has done a lot of good.

"Thank you for coming along. I hope we can have another get-together before long."

Responding on behalf of the State Branch Committee, Mr. L. W. Smith said:

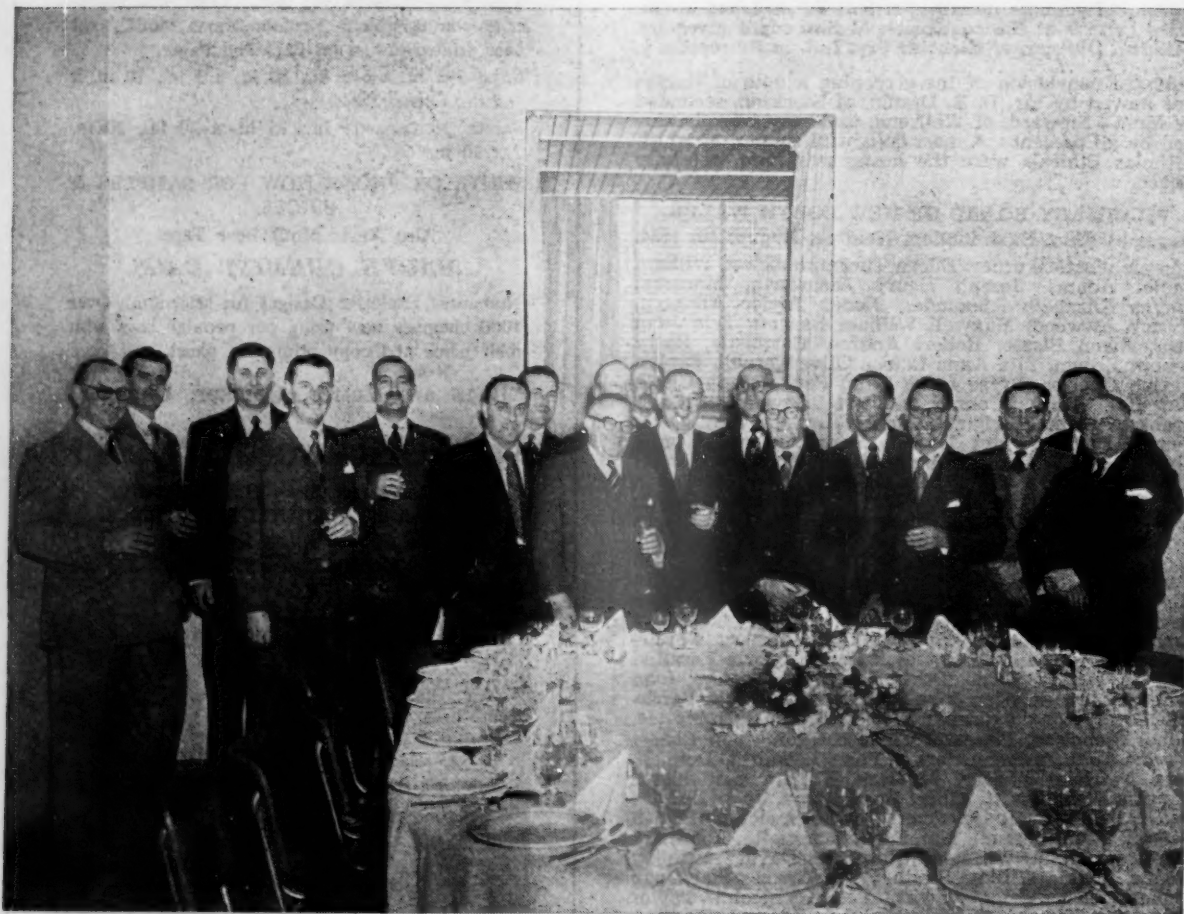
"On behalf of the S.B.C., I wish to express sincere thanks for your hospitality, and also for the full, free and frank discussion on business matters which has taken place.

"It has been a most enjoyable evening, and I look forward to meeting you on future occasions.

"I feel that a decided advance has been made by the introduction of Veterinary Dettol as a Chemist Only line, and we will continue to do all we can to further the sales of Veterinary Dettol.

"When I go to country meetings I always emphasise that zone members are expected to support Veterinary Dettol.

"On behalf of the S.B.C., I again thank you for this pleasant evening." (Applause.)



Group Photograph taken at the Reckitt and Colman Dinner.



## NEW SOUTH WALES (Continued)

### RESEARCH ON NEW DRUGS "INTENSIVE."

Drugs for treatment of hypertension (high blood pressure) were still the subject of intensive research, Professor R. H. Thorp, Professor of Pharmacology at Sydney University, said in Newcastle recently. Improved drugs had been discovered in the past five years, and since 1952 some of the newer drugs, while not ideal, had offered better results. So far, the new drugs had provided only greater relief for sufferers of the more severe and chronic forms of blood pressure. No definite cure was known.

Professor Thorp said greater use of the new drugs would probably reduce the need for surgery to ease some forms of hypertension, and possibly eliminate surgery in some cases.

"Overseas manufacturers have been greatly interested in new drugs to treat blood pressure," he said. "Extracts from an Indian plant, given orally, is being tried widely, and seems to be useful."

He said the drug derived from this plant quietened the nervous system, indicating strong sedative properties.

### ZONE MEETING AT GOULBURN.

On August 1 an enthusiastic meeting of the Southern Tablelands Pharmacists' Association was held at Goulburn, there being present:—Messrs. P. R. D. Hollis (Goulburn), J. R. Mitchell (Goulburn), K. Allison (Goulburn), R. T. Crago (Bowral), E. F. McIntosh (Moss Vale), K. M. Mitchell (Goulburn), H. H. Neale (Goulburn), H. N. T. Kite (Mittagong), J. B. Clarke (Picton), L. G. Clark (Goulburn), G. M. Duff (Goulburn).

Punctually at 11 a.m. the Zone President, Mr. Hollis, declared the meeting open, saying he was pleased at the good attendance. He then introduced to those present the Sydney visitors, Mr. L. W. Smith, Mr. E. G. Hall and Mr. A. E. Connolly.

Mr. Hollis said he was pleased to note the great interest shown by the Guild and Society in the Zone over past years. A lot of difficulties had been ironed out, and the Zone had served a very useful purpose. Mr. Hollis then called upon Mr. Hall to address the meeting.

Mr. Hall referred to the Poisons Act and the three Schedules in the Regulations.

"Pharmacy had only two chemists on the Poisons Advisory Committee," he said, "against all the others. It was difficult to explain to them coherently and in proper form the chemists' point of view, as they do not understand matters at all.

"There will be changes in two months," said Mr. Hall. "I shall tell you about them; they are no secret," and then gave details. After his address, Mr. Hall answered a number of questions submitted from the audience.

### Post-graduate Course in Pharmacology.

Mr. Hall said that starting in the first week in September Professor Thorp would commence the delivery of the series of 12 lectures, being a Post-graduate course in Pharmacology for pharmacists. Unfortunately arrangements could not be made for printing of the lectures.

Mr. Crago inquired: "What would be included in the Pharmacology course?"

Mr. Hall: "An abridged course. The first lectures will deal with the A.B.C. of Pharmacology. Commencement will be made with the fundamentals."

Mr. Smith said: "You all received the special issue of 'Gilseal News' on the Poisons Act and Regulations. We were reluctant to publish it, because we knew that changes were to be made to the Regulations and Schedules, but finally we could wait no longer. When the Schedules are altered we will publish the alterations, so you can gum them into the special issue of 'Gilseal News.'"

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## NEW SOUTH WALES (Continued)

Mr. Mitchell said: "It is better to keep out of trouble than to get out. Even if the Regulations are stupid, the cheapest thing to do is to observe them."

At this point the meeting adjourned for lunch.

#### P.B.A. and P.M.S.

After lunch Mr. Smith took the rostrum.

Mr. Smith said: "I will begin by dealing with recent vital changes to the P.B.A. and P.M.S. set-up. You will recall that I voiced strong disapproval of the Regulations in the 'Sydney Morning Herald.' We had two meetings of the State Branch Committee, and after consideration reached the conclusion that we had been badly dealt with. We were strongly dissatisfied, and looked round for the root cause of the Government's hasty action. Our agreement was originally reached on the principle that our position shall not be worsened. Mr. Chifley and Mr. McKenna gave us that undertaking."

"The National Health Act is specialised legislation, affecting certain parties only. We should be consulted and reach agreement before anything is proclaimed.

Under the new regulations, a repeat written in May is not valid in June. This is a shocking thing."

"One other matter," said Mr. Smith, "I want to mention the industrial side. We have made application for a new award. We want a proportion of one junior to one senior, like the shop assistants' award."

Mr. Smith resumed his seat to loud applause.

#### Questions.

Mr. Mitchell: "When they gave an extra penny on P.B. last September it was hailed as a great victory. Since that time the dispensing fee has been reduced by a penny, so we have lost the victory. It is like the natural decomposition of a dead body."

Mr. Conolly explained matters concerning the reduction of 1d. in dispensing fees and the coming into force of the 4d. repeat fee. Although they appeared simultaneously, they were not linked in negotiations with the Government.

Mr. Mitchell said: "We have a little trouble—doctors use paper 'this size' or 'this size.'"

Mr. McIntosh referred to the mania for alterations all the time. A doctor said: "We have had 20,000 new script forms printed, and then this new regulation comes out, and we must write 'N.H.S.' on them."

At this point Mr. Conolly gave figures taken from the surveys conducted by the Guild Bureau of Statistics.

Mr. Clark (Goulburn) said he had seen a paragraph in the Guild Bulletin listing names of combined tablets which could be prescribed. The paragraph ended in etc., etc., and was an extraordinary document.

Mr. Hollis said a list of tablets available under the P.M.S. was required.

Mr. Mitchell asked if approved names could be used on P.M.S. prescriptions.

Answer: No.

#### Hospital Contribution Fund.

Mr. Smith inquired: "Are members prepared to down tools, and out with the scheme?"

Guild members should take strong action in the matter, said Mr. Mitchell. The transfer fee of 1/- was silly. 10% commission was wanted; nothing less.

Mr. Hollis proposed a resolution—nothing less than 10%, transfer fee 5/-.

The meeting unanimously decided that members should accept nothing less than 10% commission and 5/- transfer fee in relation to agencies for the Hospital Contribution Fund and also the Medical Benefits Fund.

#### Trade and Commerce Matters.

Mr. Conolly referred to the pleasing success of the co-ordinated merchandising months introduced and sponsored by the N.S.W. Branch of the Guild.

Mr. Mitchell said Akta-Vite month had been a great success.

General discussion continued for some time.

Mr. Clark (Goulburn) then rose and said: "I would like to say to Mr. Smith that I admire his aggressive attitude in dealing with the Government. The position has become serious, and the only way to deal with it is to become aggressive. I admire your attitude; it is the attitude I would adopt myself. I admire you for it, and also anyone else who takes the same stand. (Continued applause.)

Mr. McIntosh, in supporting Mr. Clark's remarks, said: "I have known that Mr. Smith was always a doughty fighter, but now he is excelling himself. He has no room for a weak compromise.

Responding, Mr. Smith said: "Thank you very much for your expressions of confidence in my leadership. I hope what I have forecast comes about."

#### Election of Zone President.

Mr. Mitchell, who was in the chair, invited nominations for the office of Zone President.

Mr. Mitchell was nominated, but declined, and nominated Mr. L. G. Clark (Goulburn). Seconded by Mr. Allison.

Mr. Mitchell thereupon declared Mr. Clark duly elected as President of the Zone. (Applause.)

The meeting then carried by acclamation a vote of thanks to Messrs. Smith, Hall and Conolly for coming to Goulburn. The visitors briefly responded, and the meeting rose at 5.30 p.m.

### PHARMACY BOARD

#### Monthly Meeting

The Pharmacy Board of New South Wales met at 52 Bridge street, Sydney, on August 10.

**Present.**—Messrs. J. L. Townley (President), L. Smith, C. Gostelow, S. Wright, E. Dempster, K. Cartwright, A. West, G. Simpson, O. Leggo.

**Result of Election.**—The Registrar informed the Board that Messrs. Leggo and Cartwright had been elected to the Board. The President welcomed Mr. Cartwright to the Board table.

**Election of President.**—By unanimous vote, Mr. L. Townley was re-elected President for the ensuing year.

**Report by Mr. Wright on "Diphemine Alpha."**—Mr. Wright informed the Board that Diphemine compounds were at present not under control.

**Applications for Registration** were approved, as follows:—

Having Passed Qualifying Examination: Gladys Florence Ann Bagnall, Saxon Sorenson.

By Reciprocal Agreement: Alex McCulloch (from New Zealand) and Stanley Drake (from Great Britain).

By Restoration: Henry Edward Perry and Guy Reginald Bohun.

**Certificate of Identity** was issued to Miss Patricia Manfred (proceeding to Great Britain).

**Poisons Act.**—The following deaths from poisons have been notified since last meeting, viz.:—A.P.C. 1, Strychnine 1, Paraldehyde 1, Hydrochloric Acid 2, Barbiturates 2, Salicylic Acid 1.

**Correspondence.**—Zoology Department—University of Sydney. Writer to be referred to the Pharmacy Department at the University.

**Control of Chlordane.**—Labels submitted. Firm to be advised in terms of Regulation 13 of the Poisons Act.

**Hormone Content in Liquid Cleansing Creme.**—This product, containing natural estrogenic hormones, was considered to be a restricted drug, confined to sale by chemists on the authority of a doctor's prescription. Firm to be advised accordingly.

**Pentachlor Phenol.**—Listed under Schedule 2 as a Chlorinated Phenol.

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## NEW SOUTH WALES (Continued)

**Poisons Act—Summary of Conditions.**—On a motion by Messrs. Smith/Simpson, the Board approved as an official statement, the summary of the Poisons Act, which appeared under the Registrar's name in a special issue of the "Gilseal News" in July, 1954.

**Retirement of Mr. R. Hudspeth.**—The Board placed on record its appreciation of the work done by Mr. R. Hudspeth during his appointment as a Board member.

Meeting closed 10 p.m.

### SEPTEMBER MEETING OF PHARMACY BOARD.

The Pharmacy Board of New South Wales met at 52 Bridge street, Sydney, on September 14.

**Present.**—Messrs. J. L. Townley (President), L. Smith, A. West, G. Simpson, E. Dempster, O. Leggo and S. Wright.

**World Health Organisation—List of Drugs Under Control—Codeine.**—The Registrar tabled the list sought at last meeting.

**Inspector's Reports.**—The Board decided to institute legal proceedings in three cases.

**Submission by Inspector Browne re Section 18.**—The Registrar was requested to submit certain data for consideration at next meeting, and Mr. Browne was to be complimented on his submission.

**Applications for Registration** were approved as follows:—

Having Passed Qualifying Examination: Eileen Thornton Ablett, William Daniel Adams, Joseph Henry Ainsworth, James Taylor Allanson, Shirley Attwood, Maxwell William Barnett, Eric John Bear, Robert Andrew Borthistle, Barry Tebbut Brown, Zita Anne Louise Olive Carnell, Bryce Clive Chin, Paul Joseph Stanislaus Clark, Margaret Mary Connor, Albert Edward Cooper, Grahame Hunter Crighton, Colin George Davis, Hector Destro, Mark Anthony Doran, Alan Gilbert Edwards, Robert William Ennever, Gordon Karl Fetterplace, John Patrick Field, John Cameron Fox, Valerie Grace Frey, Neil Mason Garling, Edward Thomas Harrington, James Edmund Joseph Harrison, Cecil James Twining Hooke, Gregory Ross Humphris, Jill Infield, Bruce Edwin James, Douglas Bruce Jamieson, Hyman David Joseph, Frederick Joseph Kelly, Geoffrey Arthur Kench, Stuart Neville Lawrence, Barbara Leak, Gloria Rosalind Linney, David Maurice Lowrey, Joan Frances Lurcock, Alan John McKinney, Kenneth Leighton Meyer, Ronald Norman Moclair, Con James Mottee, Isobel Nicholson, Margaret Therese Nilon, John Robert Nimmo, Peter Edward O'Donnell, Joan Patricia O'Deary, Maurice William Orr, Ricarde Gerarde Pluss, Albert Cecil Ralph, John Edward Reeves, Robert Reid, Joan Fay Renwick, Stephen George Rose, Russell Mann Ross, David Anthony Sloane, John William Sleeman, Peter Thomas Star, Joan Stokes, Alan Wright Swift, Peter Malcolm Taylor, Frederick Edward Teiffel, William Francis Walsh, John Christopher Whitty, Brian Edward Wunsch, Stuart William Burns, and John Ramsay MacAndrew.

**By Reciprocal Agreement.**—Graham Thomas Shambler (from Queensland), and Hugh Joseph Russell Gamble (from Victoria).

**By Restoration.**—Joan Robertson.

**Certificates of Identity.**—Mr. A. W. West, Mrs. Lois Willis (nee Jones), Mr. D. Turnock, Mr. F. P. McDonogh, Miss G. F. Bagnall, Mr. Stewart Tucker (all to Great Britain), Miss Alma L. Robinson (to New Zealand), Mrs. N. E. Strachan (nee McDonald) (to Western Australia), and Mr. James R. Hosie (to Victoria).

**Poisons Act.**—The following deaths from poisons had been received since last meeting, viz.:—Chloral Hydrate, 1; Colchicine, 1; Cyanide, 1; Quinine, 1; Strychnine, 3; Chloral Hydrate and Pot. Bromide, 2; Pentachlorophenol, 1; Barbiturates, 2; Parathion, 1.

**Acceptance of Leaving Certificates.**—Two.

**Indentures.**—Registrations comprised 1 new indenture, 3 transfers and 5 cancellations.

**Correspondence.**—Pharmaceutical Society of New South Wales, re changing date of next presentation meeting. The date for the presentation was fixed for Monday, November 1, 1954.

Pharmaceutical Society of New South Wales, re Control of Codeine.—(Dealt with under the heading "World Health Organisation.")

Director-General — International Non-proprietary Name for Drugs—Levallorphan.—The Board decided to advise the Department that it agreed with Dr. Taylor, that Levallorphan was an appropriate name for this drug.

New Insecticide, "Chlorthion."—This inquiry was handed to Mr. Wright for report at next meeting.

**Leave of Absence for Mr. A. West.**—Eight months' leave of absence was granted. Members expressed their best wishes, and hopes for an enjoyable trip overseas.

Meeting closed 10.45 p.m.

## PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY

### Council Meeting

The Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of New South Wales met at Science House, 157 Gloucester street, Sydney, on September 7, at 7.45 p.m.

**Present.**—Messrs. E. G. Hall (chairman), K. A. Cartwright, A. F. Winterton, S. E. Wright, A. W. West, H. W. Read, J. F. Plunkett, J. L. Townley, B. G. Fegent, K. H. Powell and G. G. Benjamin.

In Attendance: Mr. George Dallimore (W.A.) and Mr. Keith Attiwill, who were welcomed by the chairman.

**Mr. W. R. Cutler—Accident.**—Mr. Hall said that Mr. Cutler had met with a nasty accident at Hurstville, and was in St. George Hospital, Kogarah. Mr. Hall added he would make full inquiries about Mr. Cutler's condition. The meeting expressed the wish that Mr. Cutler would make a speedy recovery.

**Zone Meeting at Goulburn.**—Mr. Wright said that the report of the meeting contained reference to the Poisons Act. "Was it proposed to publish reference to the amended schedules, as they had been further amended?"

Mr. Hall said the report would not be published in full.

**Applications for Membership** were approved, as follows:—

Julia Adelaide Allsop, Mascot; Don Edward Birmingham, Erskineville; John Kevin Brislan, North Ryde; Mary Patricia Fayle, Mosman; Donald William C. Furnass, Bellevue Hill; Thomas Edward Hanley, Petersham; Nancy Marguerite Irwin, Elizabeth Bay; John Wilfrid Jones, Concord West; Norman Sidney Keith McDonald, Casino; Ricarde Gerarde Pluss, Roseville; Jack Duncan Simpson, Marrickville; and Ruth Margaret Wishart, Bellevue Hill.

**Advancements to Full Membership.**—Mrs. Jeanette Barbara Furnass, Bellevue Hill; Thomas Noel Hill, Penrith; Jocelyn Rose McCallum, Dover Heights; Lionel Robert Morris, Beecroft; Colin Albert Plummer, Penrith; and Ida Janette Stewart, Chatswood.

**Reinstatement as Full Member.**—Judith Nola Hodgson, Lane Cove.

**Associate Members.**—Audrey June Christian, George Dale Griffiths, Sheila Howard, Lawrence Kingsford Sayer.

**Convicted Persons—Eligibility for Membership.**—Mr. Attiwill said this question must be approached with caution. The Society was not the final Court of Appeal for offences under the P.B. Act.

After further discussion, it was resolved to place the matter on next meeting's agenda, and to invite the Executive of the Guild to participate in discussion on the matter.

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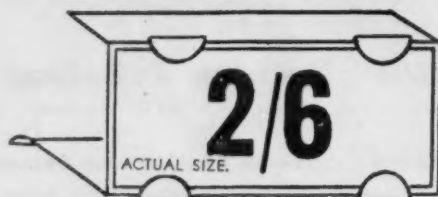
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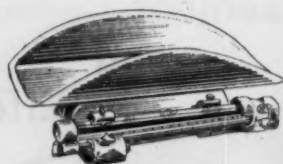
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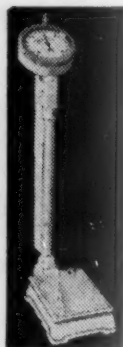
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## NEW SOUTH WALES (Continued)

**Presentation of Certificates of Registration at Stawell Hall on October 21.**—Mr. Wright said 80 candidates had passed the Final Examination. Accommodation, therefore, would be needed for about 60.

The arrangement of the function was referred to the President and the Secretary.

**Fair-renting of Suite at Science House.**—The Secretary reported that a letter was missing from the file. The solicitor could not locate it at his office, and steps were being taken to ascertain whether it had been handed in as an exhibit at the hearing before the Fair Rents Board.

Mr. Hall said the Society and the Guild should have a solicitor to consult. Possibly, select two or three men.

It was decided to discuss the matter with the Guild Executive. To be listed for next meeting of the Society.

**Pharmacy Ball, 1954.**—The Secretary reported that attendance had been excellent, at 902. Councillors generally expressed themselves as quite satisfied with the Pharmacy Ball.

**First Year Apprentices' Lectures, 1954—Examination.**—Mr. Hall said he wished to thank Mr. Wright and Mr. Cartwright for assisting with the examination—Mr. Wright in making arrangements and Mr. Cartwright in supervising. One hundred and fifty examinees had presented themselves.

#### Country Visits, 1954:

**Lismore Meeting, September 26.**—Mr. Hall said that in company with Mr. Smith and the Secretary he would be leaving for Lismore on September 25.

**Tamworth Meeting, October 10, and Mid-Western Zone Meeting, November 7.**—Concerning the Mid-Western Zone Meeting, the place of meeting had not yet been fixed.

Mr. Hall was appointed to attend the Zone meeting.

**Post-graduate Course in Pharmacology.**—Number of applicants accepted, 262. Mr. Hall said the course commenced on the previous night, when 202 attended.

It was suggested that persons who were not members of the Pharmaceutical Society should pay £5/5/- for the course of lectures.

Mr. Fegent asked that the next agenda should contain an item Post-graduate Course for 1955.

**Weekend Camp at Castlereagh.**—Mr. Benjamin said he had received some inquiries about the camp. There was interest in the matter at the University. He thanked Mr. Wright for helping to arrange the programme.

It was resolved that Mr. Benjamin be appointed as chairman of the meetings at Castlereagh. Mr. Winter-ton said that Mr. Benjamin had done a very good job. Mr. Hall added that it looked like being an attractive weekend.

**N.U.P.S.A.—Survey on Conditions of Apprenticeship.**—The Secretary read to the meeting the questionnaire which had been circulated by the N.U.P.S.A.

Mr. Cartwright said it savoured of a police state of affairs.

Mr. Powell said the conditions queried in the questionnaire did exist. After having received the replies, what did the N.U.P.S.A. intend to do?

Mr. Benjamin said that Mr. Cartwright did not balk at sending in his census form.

**Guide for Professional Conduct by Pharmaceutical Chemists.**—Mr. Hall said the Guide had been sent out to members of the Society.

Mr. Cartwright inquired what "advertising dispensing" meant.

Mr. Hall said advertisements like "We use only the best drugs," etc.

Mr. Fegent inquired if the Guide was designed to prohibit counter prescribing.

The answer was "No."



**Correspondence.**—Professor R. H. Thorp, asking Council to consider the advisability of seeking an interview with the Minister for Health, in order that further progress may be made towards the introduction of the three years' degree course for Pharmacy students.

It was explained that £250,000 had been granted by the Government while Professor Thorp was in England. Half a million pounds had been allocated by the University to the new chemistry building. When the new chemistry building was completed the present chemistry building would be available for pharmacy, but this would be two or three years or more hence.

After further discussion, it was decided that Messrs. Hall, Conolly and Professor Thorp should see the Minister on the matter, to ask for additional moneys to be made available to implement the amendment to the Pharmacy Act. A meeting with Professor Thorp and Mr. Cosgrave would be necessary before seeing the Minister.

A.N.Z.A.A.S., advising the Academy of Science is a restricted body like the Royal Society, while A.N.Z.A.A.S. is a scientific body, catering for the needs of all scientists. The A.N.R.C. is composed of the Fellows of A.N.Z.A.A.S. The Federal Government now supports the Academy of Science financially, and has discontinued the previous grant of £3000 a year to the A.N.R.C. Received.

Australasian Medical Congress, advising that the next Australasian Medical Congress will be held in Sydney on August 20-27, 1955. It will assemble in the buildings along Science road. The Trade Exhibition has been allotted the Peter Nicol Russell School of Engineering. The Trade Exhibit Committee would be pleased to receive the following information:—(a) Whether you are likely to be interested in the exhibition; (b) if so, some indication of the amount of space you may require, and some details of the proposed exhibit; (c) any other relevant information or suggestions.—It was decided to refer the letter to the Executive, to find out the distinction between the Trade Exhibition and the Scientific Exhibition.

Pharmaceutical Society of Victoria, advising that all the drugs recently gazetted in New South Wales are included or have been recommended to the Government for inclusion in the Victorian Schedule of Dangerous Drugs, with the exception of Methymorphine and preparations containing 1% or more thereof; Ethylmorphine and preparations containing 1% or more thereof; Morpholinylethylmorphine (Pholcodine) and preparations containing 1% or more thereof.

Pharmaceutical Society of Queensland, advising that all drugs recently gazetted in N.S.W. have been listed in Queensland with the exception of Methymorphine, known as Cocaine, Ethylmorphine, known as Dionine, B-4 Morpholinylethylmorphine, known as Pholcodine, Meproline.

Pharmaceutical Society of South Australia, advising that all drugs recently gazetted in N.S.W. are dangerous drugs within the meaning of the Act and Regulations in South Australia.

Pharmaceutical Society of W.A., advising the only drugs mentioned in the list included in the P.O.A.D. Act are Dihydromorphinone (Dilaudid) Desmorphine.

To Pharmaceutical Society of Tasmania, asking if the list of dangerous drugs gazetted in N.S.W. have been declared to be dangerous drugs in Tasmania.

Mr. Wright said that the Geneva Agreement did not relate to the distribution of Codeine on a retail basis. It only applied to wholesalers and manufacturers.

It was decided to request the Pharmacy Board to communicate to the Society the result of its deliberations concerning Codeine Ethylmorphine, with a view to taking a joint deputation to the appropriate authority, asking that Codeine and Ethylmorphine be removed from control under the D.D. Act.

Mr. P. C. Timbs, Glen Innes, asking the date the new pharmacy course commences. It was decided to reply that nobody knew when the new pharmacy course would commence.

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**AGENTS . . . . . SYDNEY**

## NEW SOUTH WALES (Continued)

Grahame Book Co., asking if we wish to order Thorpe's Dictionary of Applied Chemistry, at 214/-, plus 3/9 registered post. It was decided to purchase the volume if it is the next in the series. It was also decided to purchase the Poisons Guide as published by the "Chemist and Druggist."

Australasian Pharmaceutical Publishing Co. Ltd., forwarding copy of thirty-fifth Annual Report. Re "A.J.P.," stating it is proposed by the Board of Management that at the annual meeting, as part of the discussion on the annual report, ways and means of arresting the downward trend in the finances of the Journal should be sought.

The meeting terminated at 11.05 p.m.

### THE GUILD

### S.B.C. Meeting

The State Branch Committee of the New South Wales Branch of the Guild met at Science House, 157 Gloucester street, Sydney, on August 12, at 8 p.m.

**Present.**—Messrs. L. W. Smith (Chairman), W. F. Pinerua, R. W. Feller, C. D. Bradford, R. S. Leece, K. E. Thomas, W. G. Sapsford, O. C. V. Leggo, P. Lipman, J. N. Young and K. W. Jordan.

**New Members Elected.**—Messrs. Douglas Gordon Ashley, Homebush; Lindsay Alfred Dale, Manilla; Basil Charles Griffin, Herne Bay; Peter James Killalea, Carlton; Mr. Lindsay Hammond Martin and Barbara Esther Martin, Gwynneville; Messrs. Henry Bowden Osborne, Jesmond; Charles Price, Tarcutta, Victor Bede Shiner, Randwick; Francis Edmund Slocum, Canberra, A.C.T.; Warwick James Wilkinson, Kirrawee; Kenneth Hilton Tasker, Croydon; and Langley Robin Talbot, Chatswood. Resolved that applications be accepted.

**Reinstatements.**—R. R. Blacket, Mosman; Mrs. Betty Marjorie Plaskitt, Bexley North; and W. C. Sheaves, Crow's Nest.

**Proposed Family Health Magazine for Free Distribution by Guild Chemists to Customers.**—Mr. Smith said that Mr. Attiwill, in company with Mr. Dallimore, proposed to visit Sydney on September 1 to call on manufacturers, wholesalers and Guild members to explain to them the idea of the magazine. They would remain in Sydney until September 11.

Mr. Thomas said he would like a preliminary notice to be given to Guild members. A poll of members should not be taken at this stage.

After discussion it was decided that Mr. Pinerua should prepare material for publication in the Guild Service Bulletin. No vote to be taken on the matter at present.

Mr. Jordan recorded that he was against publication of material in the Bulletin.

**Annual General Meeting, Stawell Hall, August 31.**—The date and place of meeting were noted.

**Fair Renting of Suite at Science House.**—Mr. K. W. Draper, solicitor, wrote on July 20 that the rental determination was concluded by the Rental Control, sitting in Paddington Court on July 19. The Determination made was an increase of 8/11 in the rental pound, as against 10/7 requested by the lessors in the application.

The Control declined to regard the payment by the Pharmaceutical Society of N.S.W. of £1600 as a capital sum. The rents of the respective suites were not fixed. This would be worked out by the Rent Control Office Staff. The effective date of the Determination is June 14.

After discussion, it was resolved that the Guild should approach the Science House Management Committee by deputation in company with the Pharmaceutical Society

to ask for a set-off of 5 per cent. of £1600 against the rent determined.

**Meetings of Poisons Advisory Committee.**—Mr. Leggo said that the sub-committees had met and a meeting of the full committee would take place on August 18. He would table the full committee's report. He had fought to keep recording under control.

**Reports of Sub-Committees** were dealt with as follows:

(a) **Trade and Commerce, Planning and Publicity.**—Report as circulated of the meeting held on July 12 was received and adopted.

**"Dettol" Month.**—Mr. Feller said he had interviewed, in company with the secretary, Messrs. Edwards, Harman and Howitt, of Reckitt & Colman (Aust.) Pty. Ltd. "Dettol" month would incorporate "Dettol," "Dettol Ointment" and "Veterinary Dettol." Arrangements were entrained for "Dettol" month. Promotion of "Steradent" would be undertaken in February, 1955.

(b) **Pricing Sub-Committee.**—Report as circulated of meeting held on July 20 was received and adopted.

(c) **Dispensing Sub-Committee:**

**Questionnaire—Collecting for H.C.F. and M.B.F.**—Mr. Sapsford said the response had been very good. The figures were now being dissected.

**New Repat. Conditions for Dispensing.**—Mr. Thomas said that only 10% tolerance was allowed, that is, 33 days in respect of the quantity which may be supplied.

**New D.D.'s—Interview with Mr. Lake.**—Mr. Sapsford said he had seen Mr. Lake at the Chief Secretary's Department and had discussed the manner of calculation of 1% of Codeine. The 1% related to Codeine Alkaloid. Mr. Lake had phoned Dr. Taylor, the Government Analyst, who had made this statement. A request had been made that one month's amnesty be granted before the new D.D.'s be enforced.

**Country Visits, 1954:**

**Visit to Goulburn.**—The secretary said a report would be compiled and circulated.

**Visit to Lismore, September 26.**—It was decided that Mr. Smith should attend.

The meeting terminated at 11.5 p.m.

### SPECIAL MEETING OF S.B.C.

August 19, 1954, at 8 p.m.

**Present.**—Messrs. L. W. Smith (Chairman), W. F. Pinerua, R. W. Feller, R. K. Strang, R. S. Leece, W. G. Sapsford, O. C. V. Leggo, J. N. Young, K. W. Jordan and A. C. Fraser.

The Chairman extended a warm welcome to Mr. A. C. Fraser, who had attended at inconvenience to himself.

**Channelling of N.H.S. Prescriptions.**—Mr. Leggo said it would be a matter for Federal policy. The subject should be put before the Committee of Enquiry.

Mr. Fraser said the Act was being breached in two ways by both the doctor and the chemist. Supply in bulk was not allowed by the Act and there was also the breach in preventing the customers from choosing their own chemist. Mr. Fraser then read a statement which he had prepared covering the position:

"Guild policy has always been against sole agencies of any kind. Guild policy has, from the inception of N.H.S. dispensing, strongly deprecated channelling of prescriptions in any form and will support in whatever way it can any action by the Government to prevent it.

"This S.B.C. suggests that the matter could well be the subject of inquiry by the N.S.W. Pharmaceutical Benefits Committee of Inquiry, and states that the case creates a breach of the Act whereby the customer is deprived of free choice of chemist."

Mr. Pinerua said that, in addition, the chemist did not know what particular person got any specific item.

Mr. Fraser said that both types of channelling were wrong, but the other types were less serious than where a doctor in a remote area favoured a chemist elsewhere.

Mr. Fraser's statement was adopted with the following additions:

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Australian General Electric Pty. Ltd., 555 Bourke Street.  
Felton, Grimwade & Duerdins Pty. Ltd., 342 Flinders Lane.  
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Taylors Elliotts Pty. Ltd., 150 Charlotte Street.  
W. D. & H. O. Wills (Aust.) Ltd., Ann Street.

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## NEW SOUTH WALES (Continued)

"That with supply in bulk; there is lack of control by the chemist, of the particular items which the patient is receiving."

**Repatriation Dispensing—Broken Quantities.**—It was decided to refer this matter to Mr. Thomas to inquire his views on the matter. No remit to be sent to Federal Council on the subject.

**Correspondence.**—A.N.Z.A.A.S., requesting the committee's advice concerning the future of A.N.Z.A.A.S. It was decided to seek further information before replying.

P.D.L., Sydney, re Australian Provincial Assurance Association Ltd., asking whether the Guild would be prepared to withdraw from the insurance field provided same was taken over by P.D.L. It was decided to agree with the proposal advanced by P.D.L.

Mr. P. I. Harding, Abbotsford, protesting against the action of the S.B.C. in issuing a circular pertaining to the recent Pharmacy Board elections. It was decided that a suitable reply be sent to Mr. Harding.

Mr. K. Attiwill, advising that tentative arrangements have been made for Mr. George Dallimore and himself to come to Sydney on September 1 to 11 to contact personally as many manufacturers and wholesalers to explain the Guild magazine project to them. It is necessary for them to be fully acquainted with the members' attitude to the magazine before the Federal Council meeting. It was decided to take steps to arrange an outline of a programme for Mr. Dallimore and Mr. Attiwill to follow.

Federal Secretary: (1) Reminding office that remits should reach Melbourne not later than August 25. Noted.

(2) Advising that the matter of Faulding's policy on distribution of Penicillin has been taken up with the Department of Health, Canberra, asking them their definition of what is meant by pharmaceutical benefits being freely available throughout the Commonwealth. Noted.

(3) Advising that Commonwealth Serum Laboratories state that there has been an unprecedented demand for Tetanus Anti-Toxin. Asking for specific sizes of supplies required. Noted.

(4) Re Repatriation Dispensing—Surgical Appliances. Noted.

F.P.S. Guild of Aust. (S.A. Branch), suggesting it would be a nice gesture if each State Branch Committee donated two chairs for use in the Board Room of the new Guild Building for use of delegates when attending meetings. It was decided to co-operate in the suggestion.

Mr. Jack C. Herrald, Newcastle, re Pharmacy Act 1897-1952. Referred to the President and Secretary to answer.

Mr. J. P. Cooney, Parkes: Interested to know the full reason for the Guild Committee selecting two names for which members were asked to vote in recent Pharmacy Board Elections. The secretary's reply was endorsed.

Thirty-fifth annual report of the Australasian Pharmaceutical Publishing Co. Ltd. Received.

**Medical Benefits Fund and Hospital Contribution Fund.**—The secretary reported briefly on statistics gained from the questionnaire.

Mr. Sapsford said he would like the full committee to discuss the subject of commission and the action to be taken. He was not in favour of abandoning the work, which was a service to the customers. Guild chemists would lose prestige if they refused to collect subscriptions.

**Chemists' (State) Award—Counter Application by the Union.**—Mr. Smith said the Shop Assistants' Union had submitted a counter claim.

The meeting terminated at 11.2 p.m.

## P.A.T.A. OF NEW SOUTH WALES

### Problems that Arise.

Like its namesake of Victoria, the P.A.T.A. of New South Wales may be regarded as a foster-child of the price maintenance organisation founded in this country by Sir William Glyn-Jones. The Report of the Council of the New South Wales Association to the 31st annual meeting of members states that price observance of protected articles (meaning P.A.T.A.-listed articles) is so immaculate of recent years that the aforesaid price-cutter might almost be thought of as a mere museum exhibit nowadays.—Extract from "The P.A.T.A. Quarterly Record," July, 1954.

## RESALE PRICE MAINTENANCE: THE POSITION IN CANADA

An Act amending the Combines Investigation Act passed by the Dominion Parliament in December, 1951, made any form of resale price maintenance illegal in Canada. At first, all sections of retail trade seemed fearful of starting a price-cutting war—but later, as is inevitable when no means of curbing the evil are available, the trouble began.

In December, 1952, the Canadian journal "Drug Merchandising" in an article headed "Price Cutting Causing Grave Concern," stated: "A year ago when resale price maintenance was on trial for its life at Ottawa, belief was expressed that conviction and execution would open the door to loss-leaders and pave the way for destructive price cutting. What is the situation today? Price cutting is said to have reached alarming proportions in a major west-coast city. Products that have gained consumer acceptance, it is reported, are being offered as loss-leaders or bait. Retail pharmacists across Canada are anxiously watching developments and wondering if a major price war is in the making. . . . The Current outbreak of price cutting in Vancouver is attributed to the outlawing of resale price maintenance. It is described as "the first serious outcome" of Government's hasty action in the dying days of 1951. As one pharmacist expresses it: "We wouldn't be in this mess today if the manufacturer was permitted to establish price and sales policy of his product." . . . Anxiety prevails throughout the drug trade. As one retail druggist points out, a similar situation might develop at any time elsewhere in Canada. He adds grimly: "This could be the match that will ignite the powder keg!" . . . Those who espoused the cause of resale price maintenance and fought valiantly for its preservation a year ago can pursue their efforts to bring about its restoration with renewed vigour. Subsequent events have proved their thoughtful forecast of price cutting and loss-leaderism was not without foundation."

### Views of Professor of Pharmacy.

"Drug Merchandising" reports an address by Professor H. J. Fuller, Associate Professor of Pharmacy, Faculty of Pharmacy, University of Toronto. **Advocating the re-introduction of Resale Price Maintenance in Canada**, Professor Fuller said that Resale Price Maintenance is collective bargaining for the retailer; the Government recognised it for farmers and for labour unions, the Government bought butter, among other things, to keep the price up so that farmers have adequate incomes to purchase the materials of industrial society, and at the same time enable labour to be able to sell the things it makes. "Without adequate incomes the farmer and the members of labour unions cannot buy back, one the produce of the farms and the others the products of the factory. The Government even considers it necessary and just to guarantee an adequate return to capital invested in public utilities by determining the rates. The retailers of Canada do not ask the Government to buy surplus headache tablets or surplus bottles of ink, or fountain pens or stationery. They only ask that they be allowed the same rights of collective bargaining demanded and approved for other segments of our economy."

Extract from "The P.A.T.A. Quarterly Record," July, 1954.

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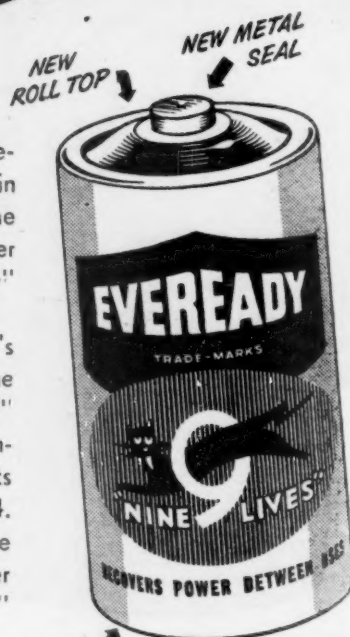
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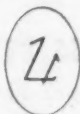
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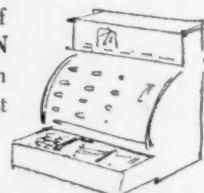


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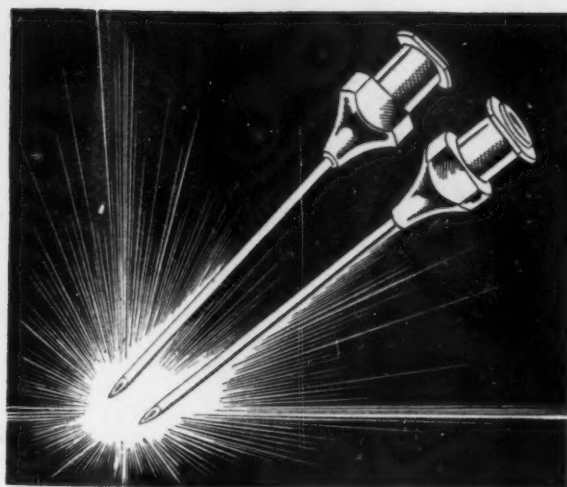
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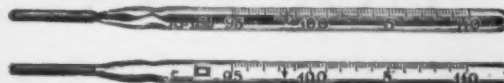
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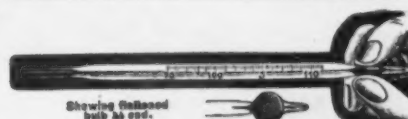
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